New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

The bards of America.

Lieut. W. H. Draper, of the City Guard, responded in an eloquent speech. We had reason, he said, to be proud of our poets. From the days when Philip Freneau set the thunder of artillery to the music of his song, we had had a succession of noble bards, who were celebrated not only at home but abroad—were admired and deeply felt. And what was the value of a poet if his writings were not felt? In this respect, he so greatly excelled whose memory had called them together that night.

The speaker proceeded to eulogize Burns and the lately deceased poet Rogers, who in the last moments of his long life said to an American: "Remember me to Longfellow and to Bryant." He, the speaker, would close with a sentiment:

American History and American Fiction—Bancroft, Cooper and Irving, in the language of the poet, are names that were not born to die.

The meeting was getting very pleasantly along at this time, and scarcely any of the seats were vacant. We regretted extremely that our own duties compelled us to leave them to their enjoyment.

The Tammany Celebration.

A number of choice spirits collected at Tammany Hall, to celebrate the day. The company, which numbered some two hundred sons of Scotia, sat down to a sumptuous repast, in which the substantial realities of creature comfort were skillfully combined with the choicest delicacies of the season. At a proper time, midway between the sitting down and the uprising, that "chieftain o' puddings," the Haggis, was introduced, whereupon, the long-confined corks were released, and the "wee drap" circulated among the hilarious company. The President of the occasion was Mr. George [illegible], who was assisted as croupiers by Dr. Hislop and Mr. W. Miller.

On the removal of the cloth, the toasts were declared in order; whereupon the President, after expressing his admiration of Burns as a Republican and as a poet, and signalizing him as a man born before his age, gave the following toast:

The Worshippers and Workers out of Liberty in all Climes and Countries—They are the leaders of humanity, by the light of whose intellect a happy future is developed—may the object of their higher aspirations be realized in the brotherhood of mankind.

Mr. Thos. Fraser was introduced to respond. He should not consider him a man who was not ready to respond to such a sentiment. He considered it a glorious thing that men of other lands could come to these celebrations and raise up their voices in praise of their own great man; doing so in harmony with the spirit of the institutions here existing.

Scotchmen desired, wherever they dwell, to do their doings in accordance with the laws set over them; and in this favored land, in compliance with the spirit of liberty vouchsafed by the Constitution, who of the children of Robert Burns, who that has listened to his words, does not feel his heart throb at the sound of that word which speaks so much. The man who says that the sons of Scotland do not love it knows not what the Scotchman is—knows not that he worships the battle-field of "old Scotia." Liberty,—how the poorest working man in Scotland, the poor cotter,—he trusted in God the richest man as well, worships the name.

He thought it an honor to be called on in this country to respond to such a sentiment. He thought it an equal honor to live in a land where the principles of the immortal Burns found not only utterance, but fulfillment. If Americans have their Saratoga and Yorktown, in England the Scotchman has his Naseby, his Marston Moor, and in Scotland the never-to-be-forgotten Bannockburne. He trusted that henceforward there would be a better feeling of union and acquaintanceship and friendship among the sons of "old Scotia" in this locality. He was glad that he was present at such a meeting as the present, the largest for eighteen years in this City, at any celebration of the birth-day of the great republican poet Burns. Never let Scotchmen forget the teachings of their own history, as given them, and that their great poet has taught them in his everlasting songs, that his great doctrines should never be put to rest until man to man, and brothers be "a man's a man for a' that."

Song—"A man's a man for a' that," by W. Miller.

Three delegates—Messrs. Mason, Laing and Burn—were at this time announced from the celebration at the Pacific Hotel. They were received with loud demonstrations of applause.

Dr. Hislop spoke. He knew that some persons spoke bad of foreigners who assembled to celebrate the feasts which foreign countries had set apart for their observance, but he did not believe, nor could he conceive, that any one under the protection of the "star-spangled banner" would find fault with Scotchmen for celebrating the natal day of the poor, humble peasant-boy—Burns. Not a Know-Nothing in America is there but his heart beats in unison with "true Scotia's son;" for Burns was heart and soul a Republican. In conclusion he offered the following sentiment:

The Great-hearted Poets of Nature.—Throughout all time they are the priesthood of freedom, their writer's souls are scriptures of progress. May the world worthily imbibe their inspiration.

James B. Dunn responded in a speech, reviewing the poetry of all ages from time immemorial. After which Mr. McDougal sang: "The Spot Where I was Born."

The Chairman then called forward the delegates already announced, when Mr. John Mason spoke in behalf of the representatives of the Burns' Club. He communicated his trust, a sentiment of respect and fraternity, to those assembled in Tammany Hall, to celebrate the nativity and to honor the memory of Robert Burns. A more disinterested assemblage could not be found than of men meeting to celebrate the birth of a man who died for his race. Burns was the first of these great minds that sprung up to lift the humble to the ranks and order of genius, in which he himself ascended. He rose to lift up the poor to the elevation of manhood.

Mr. Laing, also of the deputation, being called on by the President, sang "Heather Blue," and concluded a short speech, with which he wound up with the sentiment, "May the sons of Scotia prove an honor to their name and to the land that gave them birth."

A communication was now acknowledged from Albany. It contained the following sentiment. "The sons of Scotland and lovers of Burns throughout the world."

The Pacific hotel delegation here took their leave amidst loud cheers.

Song—"My Nannie, oh!" by Mr. R. Livingston.

"The Memory of Burns" was then drank in silence; after which the following communication was received from Staten Island:

"The meeting of Burns' admirers at Stapleton, Staten Island, to their friends at Tammany Hall:

The Universal Brotherhood of Mankind, heralded by Burns—May it be speedy and complete.

That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall Brithers be for a' that."

Thomas Fraser then read some verses composed for the occasion.

Mr. W. Miller, who had visited the celebration at the Pacific Hotel, reported progress, and gave the following toast:

The land we live in and her glorious independence—Let patriotism guard and purify her noble institutions, and while the "stars and stripes" wave a wide welcome to the oppressed of every nation; may the wings of passing time still brighter fan the flame of her own nationality.

Mr. Thomas Sommerville responded.

Song—"The American Boy," by Mr. J. Gibson.

The President and Executive Government of the United States.

Responded to by Capt. Haley.

Song—"Death of Warren," by Mr. McDougal.

6. *The Government of the State and Magistracy of the City of New-York.*

Responded to by Justice Davidson.

7. *Our Native Land, Auld Scotia dear.*—Her battle-fields are monuments of Freedom; her gray cairns are the sacred altars of liberty of conscience; the wild echoes of her glens still sound the solemn strains of persecuted worship; her rugged hills have been the bulwarks of a dauntless independence; her firesides have been the thrones of affection, and even yet they fling their glorious spark of love across the wide Atlantic, warming and brightening many a weary heart. May [illegible] that heart which [illegible] throbs wi' thochts o' hame and Auld Lang Syne.

Responded to by Mr. A. Turnbull.

Song—"Scotland Yet," by Dr. Smith.

8. *The Wives and Weans*—(God bless them a'.)—May the queens o' our fireside be aye gracious and every bairn right royal in its goodness.

Responded to by W. Miller.

Song—"Building Castles in the Air," by J. Gibson.

Song—"Bonnie Jean."

9. *The [illegible] and irreversible foe of all oppressors—a Free Press*—May it press on with the growing pressure of right, never oppressed, and repressing no truth.

"The learned profession" was then drank and responded to by [illegible] toasts being [illegible] they were [illegible] fast and heavy, until the [illegible] told that the best of friends [illegible] and the [illegible] left their punch bowls and returned to their homes greeting the morning on their way.

Mr. [illegible] Eulogium.

Hope Chapel, which is not frequently filled, was crowded last evening, floor and galleries, with an attentive and enthusiastic audience, assembled to listen to an address suggested by the birth-day of Burns. The orator of the occasion was Homer Fr[illegible], Esq. We were proceeding to note his eloquent eulogy on the poet, when our further progress was arrested by a request addressed to a reporter observed in the gallery, (and of course, by implication, to ourselves,) begging him not to report the lecture, that it had been a private and friendly arrangement, and that he, the reporter, would be regarded as a friend in complying with such interdiction. Being unobserved, we might have proceeded, but have a right to hope that our silence will be be ascribed to any motive excepting insensibility, or want of admiration of the high poetic feeling and unquestionable elocutionary ability displayed by the talented speaker. Mr. [illegible] was warmly and repeatedly applauded during the course of his address.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

$600,000 en route to New-York by the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan de Nicaragua on the 19th instant, has arrived at this port. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* had sailed from San Juan for New-York with 350 passengers and $600,000 in treasure.

The California news is generally unimportant.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 2d inst.

The trial of Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson was in progress.

Attachments had been issued against Lucien Hermann, an extensive money agent at San Francisco, for nearly $150,000.

John Sharpe, the Yankee Comedian, died at San Francisco on the 23d of December.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad had been opened a distance of twenty-two miles.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging nature, and new rich diggings have been discovered on the American River.

The San Francisco markets were dull—the demand from the interior being light. In Flour and Grain the transactions were to a limited extent.

The arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports comprised the ships *Matchless*, *Wild Rover*, *Winged Arrow* and *Flying Fish*, from Boston; *The Golden West*, *Midnight* and *Morning Star*, from New-York, and the *Wm. Sturges*, from Philadelphia.

Oregon dates are to the 20th of December. Nothing had been heard from Col. Kelsey's party, which had left to attack Fort Walla Walla, which was in the possession of the Indians.

In Northern California Indian depredations still continued.

George M. Crane, United States Consul at La Haina, is dead.

From Nicaragua we learn that Colonel Walker was receiving accessions by every steamer, and his effective force of Americans was about 250 men.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

An ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution excluding all debate during the present week, or until the election of Speaker.

The House then proceeded to vote, and three ballots were taken, the last resulting as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	94	Orr	64
Fuller	26	Scattering	12

Necessary for a choice, 98.

Election of Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Star* of this evening says a dispatch from Jackson announces the election of Hon. Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate by a majority of fifty-eight.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

No. 46—James A. Abbott vs. Essex Company. Argument continued by Mr. Loring for defendants, and by Mr. Fessenden for plaintiffs.

No. 47—Patrick McLaughlin vs. James M. Swan et al., garnishees. Argument commenced by H. Winter Davis for plaintiff.

Later from New-Mexico—Fight Between Indians and Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. The news from the Territory is uninteresting. Business prospects are dull.

A fight had occurred between some Capote Indians and Mormons, in which several of the latter were killed, and much of their property taken. The difficulty arose from the Mormons attempting to drive the Indians off their own land.

The New-Mexico Legislature has been in session three weeks, but their proceedings were wholly unimportant.

There was much snow on the mountains, and the weather was intensely cold.

Massachusetts Legislature—The Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

In the Senate to-day an amendment providing for the repeal of so much of the Act of 1855 as confers on jurors any right of judging or deciding the constitutionality of any law, was adopted, and in this form the bill passed the Senate.

The trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton, for manslaughter, was continued to-day in the Municipal Court, and will probably occupy several days. No new facts have thus far been elicited.

The Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Court convened this morning, and on motion of defence, the letter of Com. Ritchie to the Department in reply to that of Capt. Dupont, was recorded as evidence. The argument of the case is to commence on Tuesday morning; meanwhile, the Court meets daily. Adjourned.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 25.

George W. Cass was elected to-day by the stockholders, President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. A resolution was passed yesterday favorable to the immediate completion of the bridge over the Allegheny River, to make the connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Weather and Travel East.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

All the steamboat trains from New-York arrived here between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. To-day is one of the coldest of the season; at 1 P. M., the thermometer indicates only 30 above zero.

Wisconsin Election Frauds.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is following up the election frauds by which Barstow has obtained his certificate. It groups the bogus Barstow votes together thus:

Bogus votes allowed Barstow		398
La Crosse County, thrown out	36	40
Mukwa Canvass, thrown out		127
Sheboygan County, error		9
Total		575

If from this aggregate we deduct the ostensible majority, as officially declared, of 157 for Barstow, we have an actual majority of [illegible] hundred and sixteen for Bashford.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Adjourning Over to Monday.

COST OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS.

THE REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE PRICE OF HEMLOCK.

WATCHES AND CHAINS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Hug the present Assembly and Senate to your hearts, my dear Public! Commend the assembled wisdom as the most discreet, the most sagacious, the most deserving of confidence! Four weeks of the session passed and gone, and not a single bad measure (and never a good one) has yet been perfected. And what is better still, both Houses have adjourned to-day, and agreed not to reassemble until the afternoon of Monday.

VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS.

Did I notice that yesterday the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution raising a Committee of three Assemblymen and two Senators, to proceed to New-York, and make examination and investigation into and of the affairs and condition of such institutions in New-York as receive money from the State Treasury? I believe Mr. Maher is the author and propounder of this proposition, and I hope he will attend to its passage through the Senate, as he has pushed it through the House. Such an examination is much needed. Needed for two reasons—one to discover and expose frauds, if frauds actually exist. The other, to put a stop to surmises and suspicions that are more prevalent than is desirable. I have myself strong hopes that all will be found to be right. I have very strong fears that there is too much that calls for condemnation. The charities of your City have been its proudest monuments. Around them has clustered all of good that has been awarded to the metropolis. If their management is extravagant or corrupt, it is a calamity which the public should have a knowledge of.

POLICE CLERKS' INCREASED PAY LEGALIZED.

Mr. Dixon brought in a bill providing that the resolution passed Dec. 13, 1855, by the Board of Supervisors of New-York, in the following words, viz.: "*Resolved*, That the Clerks of the Police Courts be paid for extra services in addition to their present salary, at the rate of one-sixth of the compensation they now receive, and that this resolution take effect on and from the first day of January, 1855;" be hereby declared lawful and of binding force.

NEW CITY CHARTER CONVENTION.

Mr. Reed gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for a Convention, to be composed of citizens of the City and County of New-York, to revise the charter of said City, or, if deemed more expedient, to frame a new Charter, and organize the Government of said City under the same. Also, to provide for the election of delegates to said Convention.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. Wilson brought in a bill for the redemption of real estate in the City of New-York sold for taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents. It provides for the redemption of such lands so sold within twenty-one years from the time of sale, after notice of one year made in writing to the purchaser or City Comptroller, by the payment of the amount for which the property was sold, together with all expenses of the sale, and interest at the rate of ten per cent., and for all improvements made after the sale the value of such improvements in cases of disagreement to be decided by the Superior Court of the City, who shall appoint three disinterested persons to appraise and award the value of such improvements.

TO FACILITATE THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. Gray introduced a voluminous bill, intended to define more explicitly the duties of assessors in the assessment of taxes, by designating the property to be taxed and that to be exempted. It also makes some very stringent provisions to secure a more just and equitable taxation.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. Prescott gave notice of a bill to amend the general Insurance law, the main feature of which will be to provide for the organization of Town Insurance Companies, with a smaller capital than the law now requires for Insurance Incorporations.

A BIT FOR THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Foot gave notice of a bill to provide for the annual payment to the New-York State Colonization Society of the sum of $5,000.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Joint Committee of last session appointed to examine the affairs of the Treasurer's Canal and Banking Departments, presented a mammoth report, the details of which are, doubtless, in a great degree, anticipated by the annual report of the State Treasurer.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

and its reference to the appropriate Committee was made the subject of debate during a portion of the morning session. Mr. Bailey for the third time renewed the observations he had previously made upon so much of the Message as relates to the conduct of your New-York officials in their neglect to enforce the provisions of the Maine law. Members appeared to comprehend that the gentleman from Putnam was somewhat disposed to find fault with the language of his Excellency, and that was all.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

In the Senate, Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Juvenile Asylum of the City of New-York. The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors to raise and collect by tax a sum of twenty thousand dollars, when the Asylum shall have raised an equal sum, which moneys are to be together expended by the Corporation in completing the Asylum buildings and furnishing the same.

It also furnishes a form of notice to be posted by the Superintendent in cases of the commitment of children whose parents or guardians cannot be found.

THE CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN.

Mr. Sickles brought in a bill to empower the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun of New-York to change the number of their Trustees and to alter and protect their Cemetery. It provides for their additional Trustees, and for the sale and exchange of portions of the Cemetery grounds in Kings and Queens Counties, and their protection from injury or depredations.

IRVING SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have presented their Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

Amount of Deposits in 1855	$282,985 64
Number of Depositors	2,799
Amount paid to Depositors	227,165 10
Amount paid of Interest to Depositors	21,530 89
Amount of Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	16,080 48
Amount of Interest on Stocks	3,008 60
Amount of Interest accrued	6,178 25
Expenses for the year	4,180 20
Aggregate of Deposits	451,691 84
Amount loaned on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Amount loaned on New-York City Bonds and United States Stock	111,980 00
Banking-House and Lot	28,981 20
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1856	62,466 77

CHAMBERS-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Report of the Bank for Savings at New-York was made to the Senate:

The amount of deposits received during the year 1855 was	$3,174,827 00
The number of depositors was 29,596.	
The amt. paid to depositors in 1855 was	[illegible]
Amt. of int. recd. on stocks and loans	[illegible]
Amt. of int. recd. on bds. and mortg's	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
The amount of interest paid or credited to depositors, in 1855, at 5 per cent. on sums less than $500, and 4 per cent on larger sums, was	262,287 91
Extra interest or dividend declared for the year, equal to the regular interest	262,287 91
Total	[illegible]
The average sum to each depositor was	[illegible]
The expenses of the Institution for the year have been	17,151 78
The number of open accounts, January 1, 1856	[illegible]
The aggregate of deposits on the 1st inst., including interest to the 1st of January, credited to depositors, was	[illegible]
The amount of Bonds and Mortgages held by the Bank	[illegible]
The amount of Stocks as per Schedule	[illegible]
The lot and Banking-house on Chambers-street cost	[illegible]
The new site and building, nearly completed	[illegible]
The amount of cash on hand 1st January, 1856	[illegible]
Of which in Manhattan Company	[illegible]
Of which in Bank of Commerce	[illegible]

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NEW-YORK HARBOR [illegible]

A communication was presented to the Senate, to-day, from the Commissioners for the Preservation of the Harbor of New-York from Encroachment, concerning their payment of the expenses incurred by them. They state that when they had partially completed their arrangements for the Survey of the Harbor, and had forwarded to the Comptroller vouchers for the expenses incurred, he declined to pay them on the ground that no specific appropriation had been made by the Legislature for that purpose.

The Constitution requires that every law appropriating money shall state the amount and object to which it is to be applied. The law creating the Commission authorized the Comptroller to audit the accounts of the Commissioners and draw his warrant for the amount, payable by the Treasurer out of any money in the General Fund not otherwise appropriated.

The Comptroller held that the appropriation was not in accordance with the Constitution, as the Commissioners think quite justly.

To have suspended operations the Commission believed would have been disastrous, and would have been the signal for the erection of bulkheads and piers in various parts of the harbor. They, therefore, determined to proceed in the discharge of their duties, and for the payment of expenses, with the advice and assistance of the Comptroller, made an arrangement with the Commercial Bank of Albany for the advancing of ten thousand dollars, on the vouchers of the Commissioners.

That sum has been paid, and there remains unpaid about fifteen thousand dollars.

The vessels' crews and instruments used have been furnished by the Coast Survey office, free from other charges than incidental extraordinary expenses, except one steamboat, which had, upon the recommendation of Professor Bache, been chartered to navigate the waters of the Kills, the Jersey Flats and Newark Bay, where it was inexpedient to employ larger vessels.

The expenses incurred and paid by the Commercial Bank of Albany are:

For hydrographic and typographic surveys	$4,165 73
Pay of Com'ners and travelling expenses	[illegible]
Pay of Secretary	788 44
Pay of rent of office	150 00
Incidental expenses	[illegible]
Total	$10,000 00

There remains unpaid for expenses up to Jan. 1, 1856, ascertained and estimated:

For hydrographic and topographic surveys	$11,610 00
For pay of Commissioners	2,100 00
For pay of Secretary	[illegible]
For rent of office	150 00
Incidental expenses	478 00
Total	$14,518 34

ONE OF THE CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

I see among the new Canal appointments the name of J. Gott Goodsell, as Division Engineer. Mr. Goodsell has more than the average run of luck. It appears to be as easy for him to get office as it is for some people to steal from the public purse. In the pursuit of the spoils he withstands and overcomes shocks that would annihilate a small fish. For instance, yesterday, when Mr. Seymour offered a resolution appointing Mr. Goodsell one of the Division Engineers, Mr. Whallon, (Canal Commissioner, and of the same political faith as Seymour,) moved to lay it on the table. The motion had—Ayes: Messrs. Raymond, Fitzhugh, Headley, and Whallon; Noes, Messrs. Burrows, Cushing, Clark, and Seymour. Mr. Gardiner absent. Four to four, and of course the motion to lay on the table was lost. Now it would have been just the trick of any other man but Mr. Goodsell to be tabled. Had it been anybody else but Mr. Goodsell, the other Republican Canal Commissioner, Mr. Gardiner, would have been present to vote aye, and Mr. Goodsell would have been unceremoniously tabled.

Then Mr. Fitzhugh offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the testimony taken before this Board in the case of Smith A. Waterman, which has been produced this day before this Board, that James Gott Goodsell, then Resident Engineer on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, fixed the price of hemlock timber for the docking at West Troy at $18 per thousand, which was proved to be an exorbitant and extravagant charge, and at the same time or shortly after the wife of the said Goodsell received from the contractor to whom such fine for said timber was allowed, a present of a gold watch and chain, which, as appears in testimony, she retained, after the knowledge of the fact came to the said Goodsell, therefore,

Resolved, That the public interest would be prejudiced by the appointment of the said Goodsell to the office of Division Engineer.

This was not a very severe ordeal. No fear of a Know-Nothing appointing Board throwing a man down the banks for keeping time, or going on tick. They used always to be asking each other, "What's the time?" and could not blame Mr. Goodsell for his timely preparation to answer the universal interrogatory. They voted down Mr. Fitzhugh's preamble with a decided unanimity. Ayes—Messrs. Raymond and Fitzhugh. Noes—Messrs. Headley, Cushing, Clark, Seymour, Burrows, Whallon. And then, by the same vote reversed, Mr. Goodsell was appointed. Hereafter notify your market reporter to quote Hemlock logs at $18 per 1,000 feet, including watch and chain, or about $11 without the trinkets. This is a State valuation, officially indorsed yesterday, and as such entitled to high consideration.

They say young boys, transplanted from the quiet and morality of the country to the noise and vice of the city, make the most reckless and boisterous of libertines and rowdies. The parallel seems to run well with our new State officers. Only four weeks in office, and they have become so steeped in political iniquity as to indorse collusion between contractors and our State Canals and those charged with the duty of knowing that these contractors faithfully fulfill their obligations. Would either of the old parties dared to have made an appointment in the face of such a preamble as Mr. Fitzhugh submitted to Messrs. Headley, Seymour, Cushing, Clark, Burrows and Whallon? I have known something of politics and politicians—but I never dreamed that such an utter disregard of honor and honesty could be manifested by any political combination. LEO.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.—This Society commenced its annual meeting at Williams' Hall, in Boston, on Thursday. The year's receipts from all sources were $9,621 87. The disbursements were $9,256 [illegible], leaving a balance of $365 87 in the treasury.

Samuel May, Jr., the Agent of the Massachusetts Society submitted his report. This report was a review of the labors of the Society the past year. It stated that during the year it had more than usually divided the work in New-England with the parent Society. Every State in New-England and every county in Massachusetts have been visited. Some 450 meetings, conventions and lectures have been held—but how little are these compared with the opiates being constantly administered by the 3,000 clergymen of New-England. The work of distributing Anti-Slavery tracts was warmly commended.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has officially expressed approval of the tube for deep-sea soundings, invented by Commander Sands.

[illegible]

The Kane Resolutions in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following are the resolutions [illegible] thanks to Dr. Kane and the officers and crew [illegible] the expedition, lately passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Whereas, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do also recognize the services rendered by [illegible] expedition, and the gallant conduct displayed in the management, and do hereby tender their thanks to Dr. Kane, and to the officers and crew under his command.

Resolved, That we concur with the [illegible] the Navy, in commending the results of [illegible] as worthy the [illegible] of government, and further, that the [illegible] requested to transmit a copy of these [illegible] Dr. Kane and his officers, and to the [illegible] House of Representatives of the United States.

Absenteeism in the Public Offices.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1856.

A practice seems rapidly obtaining amongst the officers of the Federal Government of absenting themselves from their respective posts of duty, which threatens to become a serious evil. [illegible] manifest, and its discontinuance imperatively demanded.

[illegible]

Charitable Bequest of the late Baron Rothschild.

From the Washington Union.

We make the following extracts from an interesting letter which we received from a correspondent residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main:

[illegible]

Princeton Theological Seminary.

The report of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, was presented to the New-Jersey Legislature on the 22d inst. [illegible]

Death of Mr. Wm. Blake.—We have already noticed the death of Mr. Blake, the discoverer of the fire-proof paint. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEBRASKA AFFAIRS.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

The following Special Message was sent in Congress on Thursday, the 24th:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have combined to delay the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and it seems there is something of things which renders it incumbent upon me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of Constitutional construction; one, that the designation by the people of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration, over Territory, are measures which might fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory, considered as an inchoate State are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of Republican Government, distributing public authority among lawfully-created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a Council and a House of Representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were, in the first instance, to be considered as the people of each Territory—enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the Act. And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the Governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the Governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several Counties and Districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives for each County or District to be assigned to persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative Assembly. In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While, by this act, the principle of Constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first legislative Assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States foreign by residence, interests and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his Government until the 7th of the ensuing October, and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the legislative Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the 2d of July, 1855. So that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress and the officers to be appointed by the federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete Government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly-organized and newly-associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of Chief Executive Magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial Legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the legislative Assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary object, took the same State complexion that was one of the features of the Nebraska agitation, as the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States, which persons were distributed the repose of peaceable and law-abiding, to aid with redoubled zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories—by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the terms of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas throughout is the endeavor to impose through the agency of Congress, their peculiar views of social institutions on the people of the future new States, now patriotically that the policy of leaving the institutions of each State to care for themselves, in accordance with the Constitution, was incredulously rooted in the convictions of the

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

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AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Coalition, the Surrender to the K. N.'s, and the Anti-Nebraska Triumph—Personal.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

THE COALITION FAIL OPENS.

Two days ago I notified you that the Nebraska members proposed to attempt a coalition with the Southern Americans by retiring their candidate, Mr. RICHARDSON, pulling their platform to pieces, and nominating some man who should be less objectionable to the FULLER men than was Mr. RICHARDSON. To-day the programme has been carried out, and it only remains to be seen whether it will work out the desired result. Mr. RICHARDSON, yielding to party necessity to day, withdrew, and a caucus of his party was called, which nominated Colonel OZE, and reaffirmed the "principles" of the platform resolutions adopted at the original caucus.

SURRENDER TO THE K. N.'S.

This was as near as the Nebraskites could be expected to come to the K. N. terms. They could not well repudiate their former resolutions, in so many words, but they "retired" them from service, and reaffirmed their "principles" merely, hoping that HUMPHREY MARSHALL and his friends would consider this a sufficient withdrawal of the "offensive terms" of the original resolves. Colonel OZE, too, was not in the original Nebraska caucus, simply because South Carolina is not in the habit of attending caucuses; and as he had no agency in adopting the resolutions offensive to the K. N.'s, and for that reason is deemed more unobjectionable.

GLORIOUS ANTI-NEBRASKA TRIUMPH.

The work of to-day is another triumph of the Anti-Nebraska men. This is the second time that they have dislodged the Nebraskas from their position and disgraced them as a party. The first was when they compelled them to eat their own caucus resolution to hold a continuous session until a Speaker should be elected. Whatever the result of the contest now, the Nebraskas are broken and disgraced. Their colors are at half mast, forced there by the union and firmness and unflinching devotion of the friends of Freedom. They have abandoned their high and bold ground of principle at the bidding of a portion of their own number, who are anxious for a victory which can bear them no fruit save disgrace.

VICTORY OR DEFEAT ALIKE A TRIUMPH.

In view of these facts we may justly claim that the triumph of Col. OZE would be an defeat of the Anti-Nebraska men, who, directly in the face of this change of front by the enemy, so nightly nobly resolved to stand fast, true to the great principle which unites them, come weal or woe. While our friends stand firm, the triumph of the Nebraskais by the covered union with the Southern Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings, would be worth a thousand Speakers. But I am not yet prepared to believe the disgrace which the enemy has braved, in the hope of winning by its means, will gnerit it

HARMONIOUS AS TANNANY.

anything. Their caucus was "harmonious," after the fashion of Tammany, and has cured the crack of trouble. Indeed, here of the gentlemen present at the Nebraska caucus were so excessively harmonious

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I would like to dwell for a while on the character and the career and the intellectual qualifications of Mr. Law. Believing, as I conscientiously do, that the success of the American Party is only to be secured by his nomination, and that, if elected, his administration will be the most glorious epoch in the history of the Republic, I wish that I might set him before my countrymen and before the public, as he is known [illegible]

[illegible]

I would speak of the integrity of his character, so prominent in all his transactions, [illegible] I would speak of his wisdom and sagacity, his unerring judgment, in public as well as in private affairs.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF AFFAIRS.

Mr. Law is known to his countrymen as the conductor of great enterprises of improvement and commercial expansion. In these pursuits it is known he has acquired a fortune of millions. Yet his name has never been connected with any speculative scheme—his wealth has never been swelled by any operation which did not at the same time advance the general prosperity. [illegible] and by the skillful combinations which his great intelligence enabled him to effect, he has magnified it, and placed himself in his present high and influential position.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

For many years Mr. Law has wielded interests equal to those of a State. In the management of these great affairs his administrative powers, and his large grasp of intellect, have been brought into active though not exhausting exercise. He has manifested his great capacity to guide and to control.

As President of the United States, if the country is so fortunate as to secure his services in that high station, he will conduct affairs with such firmness, integrity and justice, and with such wise providence for the advancement of the great interests of the Republic, that beside the splendor of our progress during his administration, the imbecility, pusillanimity and corruption of the last few years will sink into utter insignificance.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Ruggles was loudly applauded.

A letter was read from Mr. Harmon, of Steuben County, stating that George Law was rapidly gaining ground there.

Another was read from the President and Secretary of a new Live Oak Club, (No. 17,) established in the Twentieth Ward, fraternizing with other Live Oak Clubs, and trusting that the recognition of their Club would be made by No. 1.

At the Ninth Ward National Live Oak, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, the regular weekly meeting was also held Wednesday night. The usual business was transacted, and new members were admitted. The rooms of the Club are capacious and well furnished. We noticed that most of the members were young men. Is that a good augury for Sam?

GEORGE LAW STOCK ON THE DECLINE.

Resolutions were passed on Thursday evening in the Ninth Ward American Council severely denouncing James W. Barker for using his position as President of the State Council, to advance the interests of George Law, and for accepting the Presidency of a George Law Club while President of the State Council. There was a great deal of indignation showed and a determination exhibited not to be sold like "*cattle in the market*" for the pecuniary benefit of any man. The resolution passed by a very large and decided vote.

STATEN ISLAND GRIEVANCES—VANDERBILT OR LAW.

Has the company that runs the Staten Island ferry boats any lease for the privilege?

Who is Mr. Smith, that bid off the lease? Has he "benefit for men who wish to use the boats, or is he a man of straw?"

Will three trips a day accommodate sufficiently the thousand, at least, who daily pass over the north-side ferry?

In old times the price of commutation was $20 a year, and the commuter went on any of the boats—on the north side or the Quarantine side at liberty; why shouldn't they now that the commutation is raised to $40?

Why should the non-commuter pay 12½ cents on the north side boats, and only 6¼ cents on the other?

For these differences and abuses is there any plea of justice, or is it simply law?

The Gulf Stream Not an Isolated Phenomenon.

LECTURE BY LIEUTENANT SILAS BENT, OF THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Unquestionably, the most interesting lecture of the season was delivered on Thursday evening at the rooms of the Geographical Society in the University.

To render its importance intelligible in the fewest words, an introductory observation may not be inappropriate.

If any one will examine Mercator's Chart, or better, the artificial terraqueous globe, he cannot fail to perceive the truth of the assertion, that the general distribution east and west of land and water north of the equator is not very strikingly dissimilar, that though the area of the Pacific is greater than that of the Atlantic, the relative arrangements have some conformity.

But the Gulf Stream is an important feature of the hydrography of the Atlantic.

Now, if the rotative theory be correct, or that theory which ascribes the production of that warm current to the action of the sun upon the tropical belt of water exposed to its influence daily during each successive revolution of the earth upon its axis, why should not some phenomenon analogous to the Gulf stream of the Atlantic present itself in the basin of the Pacific?

In truth, the Gulf Stream, of which we have heard so much, is not an isolated fact. The object of the lecturer was the demonstration that such an inference would prove to be correct; that the assertion of a similar great current in the Pacific would be found to be borne out by every fact which has been ascertained. Now, that the demonstration has been rendered obvious, every one can perceive the analogous predicament of the two oceans.

Lieutenant Silas Bent, of the United States Navy, was one of the officers in Commodore Perry's squadron, recently returned from Japan. He was the lecturer of the evening. To him we owe it that the attention of a numerous and highly intelligent auditory was called last evening to facts that cannot fail to be appreciated in their importance by the scientific world—facts and conclusions that will give renewed interest, not merely to the expedition as an enterprise related to American commercial enterprise, but to ourselves as the first more thoroughly to elucidate the peculiarities of the Atlantic Gulf Stream, [illegible] of the exploration of the currents of the Pacific. He began by assuming that there is a "river in the ocean" flowing to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, corresponding in every essential point with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

[illegible] water the moment the Stream is entered, the water continuing almost uniformly superior in temperature [illegible]

[illegible]

But, besides that current, an *analogous series of* [illegible] They call it a Kuro-Siwo, or Black stream, undoubtedly derived from the deep blue color of its water as compared with that [illegible] it springs from the equatorial current of the Pacific, which is magnified in proportion to the vast extent of that ocean as compared with the Atlantic.

From the Tropic of Cancer to that of Capricorn the width of this current is 3,000 miles, with a velocity of twenty to sixty miles per day, sweeping to the westward around three-eighths of the circumference of the globe, until diverted by the continent of Asia and the [illegible] by the Polynesian Islands—thus spreading the genial influence of its warmth over vast regions of the earth.

One of its most remarkable offshoots is the Japan stream which is deflected to the northward along the east coast of Formosa, where its strength and character are as distinctly marked as is that of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Florida. It washes the southeast coast of Japan. Its average strength from the southern end of Formosa to the Strait of Sangar is about 40 miles per 24 hours at all seasons.

The lecturer then adverted to the existence of "cold" or more properly "cooler" currents, just as analogous to similar bodies of water existing in the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

To the north of a line connecting the north extremity of Formosa with the southwest extremity of Japan, there is no flow of tropical water to the northward, but on the contrary a cold counter current. As far as the cold water extends off the coast, the soundings are regular and increase gradually in depth; but simultaneously with the increase of temperature in the water, the plummet falls into a trough to the bed of the Gulf Stream, just as in the Atlantic, as ascertained by the United States Coast Survey.

The surface of this counter current is, no doubt, influenced in some manner by the southwest monsoon. Of the power of these two currents he could speak from experience, and detailed part of the history of the expedition in proof.

He mentioned many other resemblances. He pointed out the general coincidence in the recurvation of these oceanic streams, in the storms both of the North Pacific and Atlantic. He thought, with Redfield, that the character of those storms is not to be ascribed to the peculiar conformation of adjoining shores, but to the mechanical gravitation of atmospheric strata, as connected with the relative and orbital movements of the different parts of the earth's surface, which of course as far as the diurnal motion is concerned) move with velocity varying as their north or south latitude. He quoted Redfield's description of the Gulf Stream and his philosophy respecting it. He alluded to the researches of the indefatigable and illustrious Maury, to the effect that the Stream is not diverted by the Grand Bank, that unless modified, its course would be that it would describe the arc of a great circle. A new force gives it an eastward tendency. "*And have we not precisely such a force in the date at which different parallels perform their daily rounds about their axes?*"

This theory was well applied by the lecturer to the stream in the Pacific.

Another resemblance was traceable between the Gulf Stream and the Kuro-Siwo in the strata of cold or cooler water lying on the *longitudinal* direction of these streams. There is also a floating seaweed, not unlike what we find in the Atlantic. The most interesting part of the lecture had reference to the general modification of climate produced upon the high northwest latitudes of this continent by this current. Its softening influence is felt on the coasts of Oregon and California, and if in a less degree than that produced in Europe by the Gulf Stream, it is perhaps fairly ascribable to the greater width of the Pacific. In 49° north—Paget's Island—snow rarely falls; vessels trading to Petropaulovski and the coasts of Kamschatka, when covered with ice, are apt to run over to a higher latitude on the northwest American coast, just as our vessels frozen up on our coast lose their icy ornaments on emerging into the Gulf Stream. The lecture was closed by some appropriate general remarks.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the gallant Lieutenant, for his extremely able and valuable Lecture; a copy of it was requested for the use of the Library, and the audience, which was very numerous, left expressing their sensible gratification.

CHARGE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Commissioner Ebling on Trial for Malfeasance in Office.

THE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES IN COURT.

No K. N.'s on the Jury—The Street Commissioner Afraid that he may Criminate Himself—Highly Interesting Evidence—No Harm in Making a Dollar or Ten Thousand Dollars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

A very important trial commenced yesterday in this Court. Long before the Judge appeared on the Bench the room was filled with lawyers, City officials and private citizens, interested from various motives in the proceedings of the day. The trial was that of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for alleged malfeasance in office. The indictment against him was found by the Grand Jury in October last, when so much stir was made about the finding of so many indictments against City officials. The nature of the offence will be gathered from the District Attorney's opening to the Jury, and from the evidence. For the defendant appeared three distinguished counsel, Merwin R. Brewer, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., and Richard Busteed, Esq., when the Clerk proceeded to impannel the Jury, Mr. Brady announced his intention to challenge them.

The first person called was Nelson Hopkins. This gentleman underwent Mr. Brady's investigation successfully. The District Attorney then asked him if he was a member of a secret political society called the Know-Nothings. He asked the question because it was stated that the defendant was a member of that society.

Mr. Hopkins—I belong to the Masons, but not to the Know-Nothings.

District-Attorney—Then I withdraw the challenge. He is a good juror.

Mr. Thomas Edmonds was next called, and accepted.

Mr. Brady, having expressed himself satisfied with Mr. James E. Andrews, the District-Attorney asked him if he belonged to the Know-Nothing Party.

Mr. Andrews—No, Sir. I only belong to myself.

District-Attorney—I have no objection to a man who only belongs to himself. I withdraw the challenge.

Several gentlemen were challenged by Mr. Brady and Mr. Busteed for the defence. The panel was at length filled as follows:

NELSON HOPKINS, Foreman.

Thomas Edmonds,	John H. Heller,
James E. Andrews,	Albert Hahn,
Benjamin Ellison,	Milton L. Western,
William L. Leward,	Edwin H. Conway,
Peter A. Valentine,	Robert H. Hegeman,

William J. Lewis.

The District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution. He said

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You are impanneled to try an indictment of a public nature, inasmuch as the offence charged is a public offence. And considering this, you have been very properly selected on both sides, with a degree of caution. My first duty is to lighten your labor by giving you an idea of the case. The indictment is one which is technically known as an indictment for bribery at common law. In this specific instance it is the receiving a reward, or promise of a reward, by any person engaged in the administration of justice. In this State we have a statute which extends the law beyond its original limitation, which I will now read to you. (The learned gentleman here read the statute referred to.) Under that statute the Grand Jury had found the present indictment, by which it was charged, that on Jan. 9, 1855, Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, the defendant, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, did corruptly [illegible] with the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co. that he would use his official influence to obtain for the said firm the contract for cleaning the streets of New-York, and that he did accept from the said firm a promise that he would share all the [illegible] that he would use his official influence to give them the contract for cleaning the streets, over and above every other [illegible] We will prove that Mr. Ebling is and was at that time head of the Department of Streets and Lamps, and we shall show what his duty was in that department. We will further show that he entered into a written agreement with [illegible] that he would use his official influence to obtain for them the contract for cleaning the streets of the City; and that, collateral with that agreement, he further agreed and stipulated that all the money which they should obtain for their contract from the City over and above $140,000, should be paid to him as his own private use and emolument, which was his motive, as we claim, for his action in the matter. That is, if they should put in a bill to the City for anything over $140,000, the contractors should give him the difference. [illegible] facts, directly under the statute.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution.

Robert E. [illegible], a clerk in the Board of Aldermen, handed in the Report of the Committee on Streets on the subject of the Street-sweeping Machines.

Morgan L. Mott, examined by the District-Attorney—I am the Superintendent of Streets; Mr. Ebling is acting head of the department known as the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; I am acquainted with the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co.

District-Attorney—In whose handwriting is this paper that I now present to you?

Witness—I decline answering.

District-Attorney—On what privilege?

Witness—It may tend to criminate myself.

District-Attorney—I will ask the question in this way. Have you ever seen this paper before?

Witness—I have, Sir.

District-Attorney—Are you acquainted with Mr. Ebling's handwriting?

Witness—I am, Sir.

District-Attorney—State whether, in your knowledge, this paper is in his handwriting?

Witness—The first name is in his handwriting.

Judge—That is Mr. Ebling's name.

District-Attorney—Yes, Sir. Is the body of the paper in his handwriting?

Witness—I should think not.

Robert A. Smith, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside now in Brooklyn; in January, 1855, I lived at Philadelphia; I am a contractor; I am acquainted with Mr. Ebling; in January, 1855, I was in the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co., of Philadelphia, and was connected with the cleaning of the streets; I first met Mr. Ebling in November, 1854, at his own house in the Bowery; he was then Commissioner elect; I called his attention to the street-sweeping machines; he said it was a very important matter, and he would like to have a private conversation with me about it; the same day I had another interview with him, at the Metropolitan Hotel, where I had rooms; we then had a conversation in regard to the merits of the machines, and also in reference to the probable cost of cleaning the streets; our next meeting was in Philadelphia, about three weeks afterwards; Mr. Ebling then had an interview with myself and all my partners; Mr. Ebling was satisfied of the capabilities of the machines; he ratified an agreement with me; there was no agreement at that time made in writing; the understanding was between Mr. Ebling and myself, that he would use his influence to get us a contract, and we agreed to give him all we received over $140,000; I was a stranger myself, in this City, and was not aware of the illegality of making such a contract; it was then understood that this agreement should not be binding, unless Mr. Ebling was well assured that the machines could do their work, and if he saw them in Philadelphia, and thought they were not capable of doing their work, the matter was to be dropped; Mr. Ebling remained about two days in Philadelphia and expressed his entire satisfaction with the machines; I next saw him at his house about the 7th January; Mr. Ebling told me he thought he could not enter into that arrangement without taking as a partner into it the Inspector of Streets; it was then arranged that we should have a meeting on Jan. 9, when he would introduce Mr. Mott to us; this meeting took place at the Smithsonian House, Broadway; we separated about midnight; at that interview there were present my partner, Isaac Hymen, Mr. Ebling, Mr. Mott and myself; I believe my other partners reside in Philadelphia; at that meeting we agreed upon the above arrangement, and there was a written agreement made and given to Mr. Ebling; there was a receipt for that given to me; I have never seen that agreement given since; the purport of the agreement was that Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott were to be special partners; that we were to find the money and stock, do the work, and have the entire control of the street-cleaning, and that Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott were to use their influence for getting the contract; that we were to receive $140,000, and that all over and above that sum was to be shared between Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott; it was then understood that we should leave the matter in Mr. Ebling's hands entirely; that is all I remember of the written agreement; the paper now shown me is the receipt I received of Mr. Ebling.

The District-Attorney read the receipt, which was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby bind ourselves to use all our influence, both personally and officially, to obtain for Messrs. Smith, Sickles & Co., a contract for the cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, and conform to the terms of agreement signed by the above-named firm.

JOSEPH E. EBLING.
M. L. MOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855."

Examination resumed—I questioned the propriety of putting in more than one bid; Mr. Ebling said he would fix all that; it was arranged that we were to sign the paper, and he would fill up the figures; we were to get ready the machines and stock, and come to New-York as soon as possible, and Mr. Ebling would have a portion of the City ready for us to go to work upon; we got ready to go to work, had machines built and purchased horses; we did not make a bid until July; we brought the street-cleaning machines to the City in February, and began work in March; during one interview, I asked Mr. Ebling of the propriety of seeing Mayor Wood; he said I had better not, as it might injure me; I however saw the Mayor.

District-Attorney—Never mind what passed.

Witness (resuming)—In the month of May my attention was called to the illegality of this contract; I had interviews with Mr. Mott on the subject, but Mr. Ebling was not present; we made our bids in July; we put in bids for different Wards; these bids were filled in by a Commissioner of Deeds in Mr. Ebling's office; Mr. Ebling was present; some of these bids were rejected, and we put in a second set, as the first were declared to be informal in the filling up; the informality referred to the affidavits; we had afterwards an interview in Mr. Ebling's private office; he appeared to be very much dissatisfied with our bids; he said we had not kept our bargain; he told Mr. Sickles and myself that the papers had better be destroyed; he said he would like to buy the receipt and have it out of the way; Mr. Sickles had the receipt; I proposed to have it out of the way; the amount of it was that our bids were not received, and we did not get the contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I understand that you are testifying reluctantly.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—And of course you went before the Grand Jury reluctantly, and without a desire of getting Mr. Ebling punished?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—When did you get possession of that receipt?

Witness—In October last.

Mr. Brady—Did you refuse to give it up?

Witness—I did; I refused to give it up to the District-Attorney; I had not spoken to the District-Attorney before I went to the Grand Jury; he said he would compel me to go; he said I was in the hands of the Philistines, and I should know it; my partners demanded this paper from me; they wrote a note to me at Philadelphia, ordering me to come to New-York; I wrote to Mr. Mott to know if there was anything against Mr. Ebling, and I never got an answer; I only exhibited the receipt to my counsel in Philadelphia, and to my partners; I have never stated the contents to any other person; I was not aware that such a contract was illegal, being a stranger in the City; I knew it was not a bargain that I would make myself; I suppose it was an immoral bargain, but Mr. Ebling told me it was a usual thing to make those contracts; he told me he knew a Head of a Department who made $10,000, and he thought it was no harm to get a dollar; I did not, to a certain extent, consider it a dishonest transaction; I remedied the error as soon as I discovered it; I should not make such a contract again; Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England, was the patentee of the machine; we had one of his machines with us; in May I invented an improvement in it; my late partners have street-sweeping machines in operation now in Philadelphia, under a contract with the city; I did not know Mr. Ebling before this transaction; I heard of his election; I first proposed to see him; my partners expected that I should call on Mr. Ebling about the matter; they knew it was part of my business to see him; I did not then propose to offer him a reward; I had not then the slightest idea of offering him a temptation to induce him to get the contract; I knew that his influence was very great in that department; I thought he had a right to make such a contract; he said himself he had the right; I spoke very highly to him of those street-sweeping machines; Mr. Farnum, Mr. Swaine, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, and other influential gentlemen of Philadelphia, spoke highly of the machines to me; Mr. Ebling agreed to go to Philadelphia and see the machines operate; he came on in about three weeks, and saw two of them; it was agreed that we should bring some of them to New-York as soon as possible, and he would prepare the way for them; this was not for the purpose of experiment; there was no agreement with Mr. Ebling that only one machine should be sent; I had no advice about the legality of this contract till about three months ago; our agreement with Mr. Ebling was rescinded after his report to the Committee on Streets; my partners were dissatisfied with his conduct; Mr. Mott said he was very sorry he had anything to do with the business, and he thought he should resign his office; I first found out that the contract was illegal, sometime in April or May, from Mr. [illegible]; he told me I was in deep water; that was the beginning of the difficulty between [illegible] the matter; I never heard him call them humbugs; I knew the street-cleaning contractors did not [illegible] and the contract with us was at an end; I have read a letter of January 31, 1855, addressed to our firm; Mr. Sickles handed [illegible]

Mr. Brady proposed to put in evidence a copy of that letter. The District-Attorney had no objection. Mr. Brady read the letter. It contained the [illegible] of an interview between Mr. Ebling and the Mayor, stating the Mayor's willingness to have the machines tried, and his willingness to order into [illegible]

Cross-examination resumed—We obeyed that [illegible] I think he was satisfied with the results; I did not go to any of the Street Inspectors; the Inspectors [illegible] they would report favorably; I did not offer Mr. [illegible] me he could do several things for me, and I said to him, I would rather that each he would attend his own business; I knew the Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I had no particular conversation with him; all the Inspectors harassed me, and reported unfavorably; I never offered any man to report favorably.

Mr. Brady then read a letter dated March 12, from Smith, Sickels & Co., stating they were ready to sweep the streets of the Second Ward, and awaited Mr. Ebling's and Mayor Wood's instructions to proceed. He also read Mr. Ebling's answer, granting them permission to sweep the streets of the Second Ward for one week, which term was afterwards extended to three weeks, on account of the unfavorable state of the weather.

Cross-examination resumed—The trial before the Mayor and the Street Committee satisfied those gentlemen; we expected to get the contract; Mr. Ebling said he would break the contractors, and take possession of the streets; he did break those in the lower Wards; we got the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Wards, but we got them through the Mayor.

Mr. Brady read a communication from Mr. Ebling in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, stating the terms of his agreement with the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co.

Mr. Busteed read the contract between Smith, Sickels & Co., signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Mr. Ebling, as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

The further cross-examination of this witness was not material. It appeared that Mr. Ebling was dissatisfied with the operation of the machines, and repeatedly stated so; that on July 12, the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co. were notified of the defect of their proposals, owing to informality; that they proposed to rectify the informality, and employed Mr. Barnaby as their attorney. I did not commission the witness to go into the office of Mr. Ebling and offer to sell the receipt; he offered nothing for it, but said he would rather pay for it than let it go abroad; Mr. Sickles was willing to have the papers destroyed; I afterwards went to his office with our papers in my pocket, wishing to destroy them; but as Mr. Ebling would not destroy his papers, I did not produce mine; I may have said to Mr. Mott, "How much is that paper worth to you?" I have no recollection about it; I thought I was treated ungentlemanly by Mr. Ebling, because I saw he wanted to leave the impression that I came to his office to sell the receipt; I believed we could clean the streets of New-York for $140,000, and am ready to do so now; Mr. Ebling said he thought the City might pay $170,000, and that he and Mr. Mott might divide; Mr. Mott was present at that time; there was nothing done under that agreement; the first money we received from the City was in April, and I told Mr. Ebling he was entitled to his share; he referred me to Mr. Mott, and Mr. Mott said we were fully entitled to all of it, and he would not take any of it; I did not offer Mr. Ebling a watch, or any other present; we were the lowest bidders for the contract, but the Common Council have not awarded them; Mr. Ebling began to manifest hostility towards our company in April; he explained to me the reason, and said it was to give him more influence with the Council; he said, "Don't be seen with me, Smith, for the Council are going to increase my salary, and if you are seen with me, they won't;" in our conversation regarding ours being the lowest contract, Ebling said he would arrange the bids.

The evidence for the prosecution here closed. The Court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 25.

CASE OF CAPTAIN TINKLEPAUGH—MOTION TO QUASH DENIED.

Judge INGERSOLL this morning rendered his decision on the motion to quash the indictment against Capt. Tinklepaugh, and Mr. Foster, the Engineer of the *Northern Light*.

The indictment is founded upon the 22d section of the act of 1790. We gave a statement of the grounds on which it was urged that the indictment should be quashed, yesterday morning.

The Court now held, That three facts must be charged by the indictment. First, that a legal process should have been issued by a Court of the United States. Second, that such process should be in the hands of some officer of the United States for service; and third, that some one should knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose him.

That this indictment charges that a legal and judicial process was duly issued out of the District Court, and sets out the process itself in the usual form. That the warrant is a valid one so far as respects the Marshal, as is admitted, and he was bound to execute it. That if he was bound to execute it, all others were bound to obey it, and it is not necessary to discuss how far the United States District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, or whether the indictment must set up facts giving the Court jurisdiction.

That as there is a deputation on the process, signed by the Marshal, it appears that the process was delivered to him.

That the Marshal having the power to appoint Deputies who are "removable from office" by the District Judge, the Deputies must be "officers" before they are removed, and as they have power to serve process, they are officers of the United States, and the language of the Statutes (State at Large, vol. 1, page, 87 and 88,) shows that they are deemed to be such.

That the objections to the indictment, therefore, cannot be maintained.

THE SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT

Was yesterday opened, Judge WHITING on the bench, and immediately adjourned until Monday next. The doubt as to who is to fill Judge Morris' place has completely disarranged the affairs in the Supreme Court, and it will be a long time before matters can be smoothed out again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Knickerbocker Bank—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment thereon. Any stockholder whose exceptions have been filed, having leave to appeal to the General Term from the judgment, upon a case to be prepared and served within five days.

Cobb vs. Edwards—Referred to William H. Dusenberry, Esq.

Robinson vs. Gould.—Demurrer overruled without costs. Plaintiff to amend complaint within ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Edmond Griffin vs. Curtis Judson et al.—In May, 1855, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against Mr. Judson for the sum of $11,041 97. Execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant Judson and a co-defendant, Hiram Cranston, were in December, 1854, joint owners of a lease of the New-York Hotel, and they also had a refusal in writing for a new lease for five years; that they were also joint owners of the furniture, &c., in the hotel, in all worth over $100,000. Mr. Judson becoming embarrassed in business, assigned and transferred the whole to Mr. Cranston without real consideration, to avoid its being taken by creditors, and that it is now owned by these two gentlemen, together with a Mr. George Slater. The plaintiff, therefore, prays for an injunction against all three of the defendants, restraining them from disposing of the property, and that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the property, and if it be proved that Mr. Judson owned a share, it should be applied to the judgment against him.

The defendant, Cranston, alleges that Mr. Judson was at one time connected with the New-York Hotel, but he has sold out his right therein for a good and valuable consideration, and states that he believes that Mr. Judson has instituted these proceedings against him out of malice. The case is still on trial, and will probably not be finished for some days.

Schell, Slosson and Hutchings, and Mr. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Horace F. Clark for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Edgerton vs. Page.—This action, before argued as demurrer to answer, before Woodruff, Justice, and demurrer sustained, is now presented on demurrer to amended answer at Special Term of the Common Pleas. The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion:

BRADY, J.—This action was commenced to recover one quarter's rent of the first floor of the premises No. 8 Fulton-street, ending 1st of May, 1855, under a hiring for one year from 1st May, 1854, with the privilege of one year more. The answer sets out the agreement of renting, and alleges:

That the renewal provided for in the lease was the main inducement to the taking of the lease, and principal cause of its value.

That between 1st day of February, 1855, and 1st May, 1855, the plaintiff was the occupant of the entire upper part of the premises in question, and also of premises No. 10 Fulton-street.

That, between these dates the plaintiff negligently and wantonly suffered a waste-pipe or pipes, which were used to carry off waste water from the upper [illegible] premises, and injuring and destroying the property [illegible]

That the defendant knew of the condition of the pipes, and the injury to the defendant as stated, and [illegible] it by [illegible] negligence on his part.

That, although requested at divers times, commencing with the 1st of February, 1855, and ending with the 1st of May, 1855, to repair the waste pipes, [illegible]

That, in consequence of these occurrences, the defendant was obliged to abandon the demised premises, and was deprived of the privilege to renew his term, of which he intended to have availed himself.

That the plaintiff had also negligently and wantonly poured and threw water, filthy and otherwise, [illegible] from the premises occupied by him, so that [illegible] ran into and upon the premises of the defendant and injured his property.

That, under the circumstances, the defendant denies that he occupied the demised premises, or is indebted for rent, as alleged in the complaint, or that the plaintiff is entitled to any judgment against him.

The defendant then insists that these matters amount in law to an eviction, and are a bar to the plaintiff's recovery. But if not allowed as such, alleges that he will recoup the damages sustained, or claim the benefit thereof in some way to be held by the Court.

The plaintiff demurs to the answer on several grounds stated in detail, but to the defence of eviction for the following reasons:

First—That the facts do not constitute an eviction.

Secondly—That the interference or disturbance is not tantamount to an eviction *before the tenant leaves the premises*. He cannot be evicted and still occupy; and,

Thirdly—Because the defendant did not leave the demised premises until after the expiration of the term, and until the rent had fallen due by the terms of the contract.

It was conceded on the argument that by the well settled law of this State, there must be an entry and expulsion of the tenant by the landlord, or some deliberate disturbance of the possession, depriving him of the beneficial enjoyment of the demised premises, to operate as a suspension or extinguishment of the rent. Dyett vs. Pendleton, 8 Cow., 727; Ogilvie vs. Hill, 5 Hill, 52; Cohen vs. Dupont, 1 Sand. S. C. R. 260; and Chief Justice Nelson in Ogilvie vs. Hill, *supra*, says, that "no general principle is better settled or more uniformly adhered to."

It was insisted, however, by the counsel for the plaintiff that even if the facts were held sufficient to create an eviction, yet, as the defendant did not abandon the premises before the rent became due, the eviction was not complete. That this and kindred cases involved an election by the tenant, to be signified by quitting the premises, and that he could not be evicted and still occupy, as the defendant in this case had done.

I think it would be difficult to present a stronger case than that of the defendant. For a period of three months, with full knowledge of the condition of the pipes, and of the injury to the defendant's property, and although often requested to abate the wrong, the defendant permitted the water to flow on, utterly regardless of his duty as a landlord, and of the rights of his tenant. The pipes were used for his benefit, and the injury and disturbance which their condition caused and created could have been obviated either by repairing them or abstaining from their use. In the case of Cohen vs. Dupont, supra, the tenant was subjected to petty annoyances by the landlord and his family, not directly affecting the *apartments* of the tenant, but the access thereto, and the enjoyment thereof. The principal facts, however, were that the tenant, being a dentist, had numerous calls upon him for professional aid, and that the plaintiff's family, by muffling the bell, compelled the visitors of the tenant to remain at the door from fifteen to twenty minutes without effecting an entrance. And it was insisted that this, if persisted in, would seriously impair, if not destroy, the tenant's business. The plaintiff did not regard the remonstrances of the tenant against these acts, and the jury decided that the acts complained of were an eviction. The Court concurred in that conclusion, and it was certainly correct.

It will be perceived that the acts charged upon the landlord in that case affected the enjoyment of the premises remotely, the only disturbance being in the access thereto, and not within them, involving no loss of property, but a probable injury if continued. In this case the disturbance goes to the entire demise, and is attended by the destruction, not of the business profits, but the property of the defendant.

It was urged, on the argument, that it was reasonable to assume, from all the facts divulged, that the pipes were used in common between the parties, and that, there being no covenant to repair on the part of the plaintiff, it was the duty of the tenant to protect himself. No precedent, it is believed, can be found for assuming any fact by inference or implication, to sustain a demurrer, more especially if that assumption would conflict with the facts admitted by the demurrer itself. In addition to that, however, and as a further answer, the disturbance is alleged to have resulted from pipes used by the plaintiff, on his part of the premises over which he had control, but which control he neglected to exercise. The defendant had not covenanted to repair, and if he had, his covenant would extend only to his demise, of which the pipes formed no part. That a tenant has power to prevent, or can prevent, the disturbance of his possession, does not, in the absence of any obligation so to do so, destroy the legal effect of an eviction. The doctrine of self-protection in that respect, as it may be styled, was announced by Justice Sutherland in Dyett vs. Pendleton, in the 4th Cowen, 581, but the Court of Errors, when that case was decided there, rejected the doctrine, and, as I understand it, for the plain and obvious reason that it is the duty of a landlord who creates a nuisance or disturbance to abate the one or arrest or remove the other.

Having thus determined that the facts alleged in the answer are sufficient to sustain the defence of eviction, it is only necessary to consider the effect of the defendant's continuing in possession until the rent became due.

Prior to the decision in the case of Dyett vs. Pendleton, an entry by the landlord, and expulsion of the tenant, was considered to be necessary to constitute an eviction; and the case of Bennett vs. Bittle and another, 4 Rawle, 339, is regarded as a leading authority on that subject. I do not understand that case, although decided subsequent to Dyett vs. Pendleton, as recognizing the doctrine of eviction by the disturbance of the tenant in his possession. However that may be, the effect of an eviction by entry and expulsion, and of a constructive eviction, occasioned by the disturbance of the possession of the tenant required by the rule, are different. In the former the rent is extinguished absolutely at once, and in the latter it is suspended only during the continuance of such disturbance, unless the tenant abandons the premises therefor. It is true that the eviction, in either case, must take place before the rent becomes due, (Whitney vs. McKeon, 3 Denio, 452.) But when it results from disturbance, as long as that disturbance continues the rent is *suspended*, and not extinguished unless continued over a whole period for which rent would accrue under the lease, or unless the tenant abandon as above stated. The defendant was not, therefore, obliged to abandon the premises to make the interruption of his possession available as a defence. Such interruption continued during the whole of the quarter and suspended the rent whilst it continued.

I deem it unnecessary to discuss the other questions presented upon the right of the defendant to recoup, or in any way interpose his damages in this action, resulting from the acts complained of, regarding those acts as trespasses merely, although I have little doubt that the rule applicable is stated by Judge Woodruff in Levy vs. Bend, 1st Smith C. P. Rep. 173, and in Drake vs. Cockroft, 10 How. Pr. Rep. 383.

As the defence, however, is one which should be passed upon by trial, the judgment will be for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer and to reply, if necessary, within twenty days, on payment of the cost of the issue of law.

Britton and Ely for plaintiff; John Graham for defendant.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Edmund F. H. Gibson.—Appeal of defendants from taxation of costs by the Clerk sustained.

Benjamin Hardy vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs. Held in this case that the time to appeal from judgments of Marine Court commences to run, not from the entry of the verdict by the justice, but from the adjustment of costs by the Clerk and the entry thereof.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS—Motion day.
COMMON PLEAS—No. 59—*Part Two*—Adjourned for the Term.

LONG-ISLAND.

Cisterns—A Hint from a Brooklyn Fireman.

A Brooklyn fireman writes, for the purpose of recommending that stained glass be used instead of common glass, around the gas lights nearest to the public cisterns, that they may be more easily found in case of fire. As it is, unless a man in charge of an engine be familiar with the location of the cisterns, he has difficulty in finding them.

Fire in Bushwick.

At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon a stable in Bushwick, owned by SAMUEL MORRIS, butcher of Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire together with two valuable horses and a quantity of hay and feed. Loss $1,000. No insurance.

The Police.

Two policemen—BLASCHECK and McNAMARA [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

COTTON—Is still dull and heavy, at [illegible] The sales are insignificant. [illegible]

FISH—The demand is fair for [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] Western Flour, exhibits less animation and less firmness. The demand is moderate for home use and limited for export. [illegible]

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Illinois	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian is essentially unchanged, [illegible] Southern has not varied much. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, [illegible]

HAY—River is arriving and selling rather [illegible] at $1@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Nothing particularly new has [illegible] in this line.

HIDES—The stock is accumulating, while [illegible] continue to differ about prices. [illegible]

HOPS—[illegible] Old remain as last noticed.

IRON—[illegible] at about previous prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, but stiffly held.

LEATHER—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—No further change of interest has occurred in New-Orleans. [illegible] Foreign has not varied.

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—We have heard of no important [illegible] since our last in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork continues to droop, with few sellers, while there prevails but a very moderate demand. [illegible]

	This week.	Last week.
Hogs, 100 lbs., net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk Sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bbl. Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—Unchanged.

SEEDS—Quiet, but firm. [illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—The demand is moderate. [illegible] essentially unchanged.

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—Has not varied.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand [illegible]

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold, closing at [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Were very dull and heavy. The severe weather and the ice in the harbor [illegible] apparent inactivity. [illegible] passed and nominal.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a [week]. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE [SEMI-]WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in [illegible] cents for single Copies.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of near[ly] [illegible] not approached by any City journal [illegible] Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman [illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, [illegible] an ineffectual effort to repeal the [illegible] prohibiting debate; three ineffectual ballots were had for Speaker. On the last ballot, BANKS lacked four of an election.

[illegible] of the Legislature have adjourned over to Monday. A communication was yesterday presented to the Senate by Mr. [illegible] from the New-York Harbor Encroachment Committee, in relation to expenses incurred by them, the total amount of which is $[illegible] 34, and a bill passed the same body to amend the act incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In the Assembly, the [illegible] bill to secure the faithful expenditure of [illegible] funds in the First Senate District was favorably reported; notice was given of a bill to amend the General Insurance Law; a bill was introduced to incorporate the New-York Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and a variety of other business was transacted.

The President's Kansas Message.

The extraordinary message which the Executive sent to Congress on Thursday offers another of those inexplicable strokes of policy [illegible] President PIERCE is becoming famous. Why the annual communication was withheld a month, while the contest in the House was comparatively calm, to be flung into [it at] the height of its turbulence and dis[order], [illegible] mystery admitting of no explanation [illegible] to its author. Why, when it [illegible] was found utterly inane, and lacking [illegible] practical and pointed language its topics [illegible] authorized—why such a message should [illegible] pressed at all, and then noisily pro[claimed] upon Congress, was another inscrutable [illegible]. And why the contents of this special [message] upon Kansas formed no part of the [annual] Message, or why, when so long kept [illegible], should not have been retained until Congress was in a condition to discuss and act upon [illegible] questions belonging to the same puzzling [illegible]. At the period the regular communication was written the state of affairs in Kansas was vastly more startling and perilous than at present. The Territory was actually invaded, its population under arms. A dispatch had been received from the Governor calling for the intervention of the federal authorities. Why was not the subject then presented to Congress in the same language as now, but with still greater urgency? Why was the Executive inactive, while the country breath[less] [illegible] the first civil conflict on American soil? And now when agitation has ceased, and the danger of collision is no longer immediate, why is this fool[ish] attempt at alarm and excitement got up, and the instant interference of Congress invoked, precisely at the first moment when the Territorial difficulties afford the promise of adjusting themselves? In the presence of such eccentricities we are confounded. At any moment we may look for some other revelation and exhortation of the same sort, in regard to some other topic slighted in the annual communication—wholly misplaced and ill-timed in the present state of affairs—like codicils to an injudicious or ambiguous will, explaining and annulling it at the same time.

[If] beside these little peculiarities, we were called upon to name a distinctive attribute of this Administration, we should pronounce it a disposition to forget that this is the Nineteenth Century, and that its children support a tolerably wide-awake press, and are at pains to read the papers. This manifesto touching Kansas could only have been written upon the assumption that the only streams of information are [illegible] by Government, and that it may [illegible] or drug the article at pleasure. [It is], to speak of it mildly, a silly effort at the [illegible] of facts and inferences. The world is too well posted to give it any chance for success. Readers of the DAILY TIMES, enlightened by the detailed and accurate presentation of matters in the new Territory, as furnished in these columns by intelligent and reliable correspondents, can only look with astonishment at the Presidential narrative. The Message tells us that the Legislature at the Shawnee Mission was a duly elected and authentic body; that Governor REEDER was removed because [illegible] to the duties of his office; [illegible] the troubles in Kansas were owing to outside interference—not of the Missourians, who took possession of the polls, bullied and lynched the people, and usurped the whole functions of Government—but of certain private associations it is implied, devoted to the colonization of the splendid country thrown open by the act organizing the Territory. And while the President assures us that the principle of territorial self-government is decidedly [illegible] descended and oracular, he has no hesitation in denouncing the only body ever chosen [illegible] by the people of Kansas, namely, the Convention at Topeka, as an irregular, improper and usurpatory gathering, the repetition of which federal interference should by all means prevent. In short, the whole document [illegible] from the plain text—a right of all men [illegible] themselves—that the inhabitants of Kansas should submit to the government of a Missouri [illegible], and, if that be [illegible] the weight of the General Government should be thrown in be[illegible] [illegible] Congress. How are we to account for the audacity of the [illegible], or the systematic disregard of history, from which it is argued, unless it is upon the supposition that Government imagines the whole press to be as ill-informed and lightly read as its own official organ. It is appalling to reflect upon the depths of popular ignorance and stupidity this theory presupposes.

Had the Executive Message been framed in honest accordance with fact and duty, it would have stated the case nearly thus: By the Kansas-Nebraska bill we inaugurated a doctrine, right or wrong, giving the settlers upon soil of new territory an irrefragable title to choose their government and rulers. In Kansas this title has been disregarded, and its rights invaded by armed interposition from Missouri. By such interposition a Legislature was established whose acts are necessarily illegal. To counter-balance it, the people of the Territory erected a Legislature also illegal,—because, while chosen in entire compliance with the spirit of the organic law, it was not equally exact in respecting its forms. In this state of affairs it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to interfere for the enforcement of that organic act, by entirely expunging and disallowing the past, and securing such unmistakable expression of the popular will in the Territory as shall leave no doubt as to the validity of any future legislative body. Such interposition, since by the letter of the law Congress finally abdicated all authority in the Territory, can go no further than to prevent, by a proper disposition of troops and officials, the importation of illegal voters; and so to insure a fair utterance of the voice of popular sovereignty, which, once heard, must immediately set doubt and difficulty at rest. The question of State organization is a subsequent one, which the agitation the President is mischievously fanning can only postpone by curbing the influx of immigration. Such were the language and counsel the case obviously requires. How wide of them this misbegotten and mistimed Message wanders, it is painful to measure, and most mortifying to meditate.

Fall of Faustin the First.

In these days of strange events, it is unsafe to speculate on the course of Empires, whether black or white.

The disasters reported to have overtaken the Emperor of Hayti and his army, about the authenticity of which we entertained some doubts, prove not to have been much exaggerated. We have private letters from Port-au-Prince to the 30th of December, giving us full particulars of the Emperor's defeat and flight. His army consisted, as we have already stated, of about 30,000 men, which divided into three detachments—the army from the North under the command of PAUL DUCAYETTE, of 7,000 men—another of 4,000 men, who took a southern route, and the main body of the army under the Emperor. Of the company which took the southern route nothing is known except that after crossing the line they were met by a body of Dominicans, and the Jacmel regiment, which was in advance, broke their lines at the first fire, precipitated themselves upon the rear, and produced a general rout of the whole regiment.

The force under the immediate command of the Emperor amounted to about eighteen thousand men. When near Las Cahobas, in an open plain, bordered by a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans, about four hundred in number, with a cannon. The advance guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicans. The leader of the Dominicans then advanced in front of his troops, and VALENTINE, who leads the Haytian advance guard, advanced to meet him. After a brief parley they separated, each returning to his own troops; but on his way, the Dominican discharged a pistol, whereupon one of the regiments from the South of Hayti, without orders, opened a fire upon the Dominicans which they promptly returned. An officer of this southern regiment then mounted his horse, called upon his troops to follow him, and threw themselves back upon the main body of the Haytian Army, which was simultaneously charged by the Dominicans. The example of the Southern troops proved contagious, and very soon the greater part of the army had deserted, leaving the Emperor and his Staff almost alone. They took to a by-path through the woods and escaped, but by the narrowest chance. The enemy were at one time within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by the loyal exertions of his staff officers, several of whom lost their lives in defending his.

The Emperor is said to have reached a place about sixty miles from Cape Haytien, with only a thousand men. The Southern troops who deserted him so faithlessly, to the number of one thousand five hundred, succeeded in reaching Las Cahobas. The Emperor sent orders for them to join him, but they refused to do so.

Where the rest of the grand army had gone was not known at Port-au-Prince; it will probably get home, however, sooner than its leader.

The Emperor's pecuniary loss must have been very great. He had with him over $200,000 in money, which was taken, and with it most of the arms, ammunitions and provisions of his troops; for most of them threw away their arms when they took to their heels.

One thing at least is clearly to be inferred from our letters, that the war is at an end; it is not so certain that the reign of the Emperor is also at an end. Our own impression, however, is, that he can never recover his authority over all, even of that fraction of the island which has hitherto given him its allegiance. The southern part of his territory has always been unfriendly to the Emperor. It was near or at AUX CAYES that a bloody massacre of mulattoes was made by the Emperor's orders in 1848, and it is a well known fact that he is exceedingly jealous of every man from that region of his Empire who acquires any influence or prominence. The desertion of the Southern regiment at such an inauspicious moment, and the refusal of the 1,500 survivors to comply with his orders to join him, indicates a disaffection which is likely to spread in the South, [illegible] dangerous. [illegible] These troops have probably incurred the severe displeasure of his sable majesty, and they will be very likely to conclude that they stand a better chance of saving their lives by fighting him than by throwing themselves upon his clemency. If so, they will probably be countenanced by SOLOMON, the present Minister of Finance, who has long had his eye upon the succession, and has been suspected of revolutionary designs.

With such imperfect information as we have, it is impossible to foresee the result of this FAUSTIN's discomfiture, but it looks now as if a civil war might ensue in his dominions, to end in the establishment of two sovereignties, as in the days of CHRISTOPHE and PETION. As for the Dominicans following up their advantage, that is out of the question. They have not the force necessary to march into, much less through, the populous parts of Hayti.

The English System of Conquest.

It is not long since Honorable SIDNEY HERBERT favored the public with a comprehensive sketch of the policy pursued by Great Britain towards the independent sovereigns of India, whose dominions adjoin the British possessions. The speech in which this sketch was given has not been much noticed by the London press, but it is, nevertheless, well worthy of observation. "Russia," said the Ex-Secretary of War, "is in the habit of treating Turkey as an Asiatic power. How do we treat an Asiatic power? We know that when a civilized nation comes in contact with a barbarous one, the former invariably absorbs the latter, apparently by decree of Providence. But how do we act in Asia? We make a treaty, and the moment the sovereign—be he Sultan, Nabob, Rajah or Emir—puts his name to the treaty he loses all power. *We lay hold of the first opportunity to declare that the conditions have not been duly observed, a casus belli is discovered, we fall upon the offending potentate, and the matter is soon at an end.*"

However, the honorable gentleman's logic, the morality of his doctrine, and his interpretation of international law, may be disputed. We must admire the candor and simplicity of his statement; and were it possible for a moment to doubt information coming from so reliable an authority, all hesitation would at once be removed on reading the recent peremptory announcement in the English papers: "The order has been dispatched to Calcutta to annex the Kingdom of Oude." The religious warfare between the Mohammedan and Hindoo fanatics—the former supported by the local authorities, the latter by the people—has furnished the pretext which "the Governor-General, in council," has not allowed to pass unimproved; and thus the rich and productive Kingdom of Oude, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, extending northward to the Himalaya mountains and Nepaul, and bordering on the Province of Bengal, containing 23,758 square miles of territory, and over 3,000,000 of inhabitants, is added to the British possessions in India by the arbitrary right of conquest and superior strength. This tempting territory has long been marked for absorption. As long since as 1766 the first part of the process—the treaty—had been accomplished. In 1801 it was found that the conditions—the payment of tribute for the maintenance of the *protecting* British troops—were not faithfully fulfilled, and Allahabad and the Rohilla country, formerly part of Oude, were seized, and the concluding act—the absorption of the whole—is probably already completed. That this arbitrary subjection *of an independent kingdom to British rule is* a benefit to the population, by freeing them from the grinding despotism of a profligate and barbarous tyrant, and that it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and the due protection of the adjoining British possessions, it is not our desire to dispute; but we would only remark that when, hereafter, the English press desires to comment on "American thirst of conquest, and readiness to make war where the enemy is weak and the booty large," they *will recollect that those who live in glass* houses should not throw stones.

It is a fair matter for speculation how long the *Nizam is likely to avoid the casus belli* and its consequences.

Chances of Peace and War—A Russian View.

The chances of success always favor the assailing party rather than those who defend themselves. If Russia carries a vigorous offensive war into Asiatic Turkey, we may witness the fact, that at the time the Allies take Cronstadt, the Russians will be masters of the left side of the Bosphorus. In 1829, the fall of Kars decided the fate of the war, and PASKIEWITCH did not care to capture Erzeroum, for Turkey was already prostrated. In the present campaign, Russia, weakened and threatened as she is, is still strong enough to conquer Turkey. The Turkish army is nearly destroyed, and OMAR PACHA will, perhaps, become a Russian prisoner.

Had the Russians enlisted Austria in the beginning of th is war, they would not have been compelled to press the siege of Silistria or evacuate the Principalities. The Sclavonians, and even *the Hungarians, would have made common cause* with them, and the firebrand of revolution having been thrown between France and Russia, NAPOLEON would have trembled upon his throne, and Italy would have risen. That was a clever saying which Prince DOLGOROUSKY, the Russian War Minister, is reported to have uttered in the War Council: "The road to Constantinople," said the Prince, "is for us through Vienna." We have always thought that in this great contest, victory will be with the party which shall take under its protection the cause of Nations and of Principles. England possesses as little right to protect the Christians of Turkey as Russia would have to assume the protectorate of the Roman Catholics in Ireland; and the Rayas profess toward the Roman Catholics the same contempt that they feel for Islamism.

The Russians are nomads. They should be glad of the opportunity to exchange Russian for Turkish resources. We hold that no power in the world can effect the salvation of Turkey; and if any method of settling the matters now in dispute can be found, it must be carried out in the transformation of Constantinople into a *free town*.

Shall NAPOLEON occupy Constantinople forever, as he keeps Rome and Athens?

☞ A dispatch from Washington, on the authority of the *Evening Star* of that city, announces the election of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the U. S. Senate by the Mississippi Legislature.

Gottschalk.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave the third [illegible] at Dodworth's Saloon, [illegible] and made a bright [illegible] entertainment that could be provided—there was a fair attendance.

The programme consisted of twelve pieces, but many more were played. Amongst the number were several novelties. The opening piece was a powerful transcription from "Lucrezia Borgia"—the finale to the first act—abounding in massive combinations, and leaning more forcibly to the German school of writing than we are apt to look for from Mr. GOTTSCHALK's pen. A new ballad, called "Solitude," brought out some of the best characteristics of his playing—particularly in the delicious quality of tone for which he is remarkable. In the two succeeding pieces, "Valse Poetique" and "Souvenir d'Andalousie," we listened again to the marvelous articulation and rapidity of his fingering—for which he has certainly no superior. The march and finale of WEBER's "Concertstücke" concluded the first part.

The first item in the second part was a curiously fantastic composition called "El Cucuyé," a grand *fantaisie* on Cuban Dances. It is an effective concert piece for displaying the facilities of the performer, and in the hands of Mr. GOTTSCHALK has a great deal of brisk quaintness, but in a musical point of view it is more remarkable for strange rhythm than anything else. The andante and finale of BEETHOVEN's Sonata in A, for violin and piano, were excellently given by Messrs. BURKE and GOTTSCHALK, and the Concert wound up with LISZT's "stunning" *fantaisie* on the Septuor from "Lucia," played with matchless excellence. Some four or five other pieces were given in response to *encores*. Altogether the Concert was, we think, superior to the two that preceded it,—if that is possible. The selection was judicious and the performance superb.

Mr. Eisfeld's Soiree.

Mr. EISFELD gives the third *soirée* of the sixth season to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, and will be assisted by Mad. WALLACE, one of the best female pianists living. Go. Never miss an opportunity of hearing good music.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospects of Orr—Anti-Nebraska Men United—Reception of the President's Kansas Message—Stormy Scene in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

Mr. ORR has had one day's trial of his chances for the Speakership, and the result is that his earnest friends are cursing the policy which gave him a caucus nomination, declaring that its effect, if not its purpose, was to render his election impossible. FULLER having formally declined, Col. ORR obtained the vote of Mr. BOWIE of Md., and two or three other gentlemen, who have heretofore voted with the South Americans; and the new candidate thus received sixty-eight votes, against ninety-six for Mr. BANKS, one hundred and two being necessary for a choice.

WILL THE SOUTH AMERICANS SURRENDER?

Some of the ORR men say the K. N.'s were not ready to "knuckle under" to-day, but that they are getting nervous about the knees very rapidly, and will cave down to-morrow, abandon their independent organization, and yield unconditionally to the enemy they fought so long under RICHARDSON's banner, now transferred to the hands of Mr. ORR. We shall see whether the wish is the father to the thought. I am inclined to believe it is, and that not more than eight of the FULLER men can, by any possibility, be carried over to ORR. It is not reasonable to suppose they will yield thus,—for they have nothing to make, either personally or politically, by so doing. There would seem to be no good reason why they should so stultify themselves—no motive for it, save a craven fear,—and nobody would think of questioning the moral courage of such men as ZOLLICOFFER, PAYNE and WM. R. SMITH, until they shall have been guilty of some weakness not heretofore exhibited. They will scarcely follow the example of the Administration Party, which is now so justly taunted with its failure to maintain its consistency and its moral organization in the face of the enemy.

HAVEN PRACTICING THE SLIDING SCALE.

Few changes were made to-day among the "scattering" voters. Mr. HAVEN didn't quite get to the point of sustaining Col. ORR directly, but voted for MILLSON, of Virginia, who opposed the Nebraska bill, as all the world knows, only because he was afraid it would make Kansas a Free State. A few days' hard practice of this sort will enable Mr. HAVEN to vote gracefully for Col. ORR, even though the latter should pledge himself to aid in the passage of a bill to force the Free States to repeal all laws forbidding the introduction of Slavery within their limits. If Mr. HAVEN's constituents enjoy this sort of thing half as much as he seems to, they must be having a pleasant time of it.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEN UNITED.

I have still to report increased firmness in BANKS stock. At no time since the canvass commenced has he had so many thoroughly earnest supporters as to-day. At the caucus of last evening, a number of gentlemen who had doubted the policy of adhering so tenaciously to the gentleman from Massachusetts, came in cheerfully to the views of the majority, and declared their determination to nail their colors to the mast and burn the boats. Without particularizing further, I desire to say for Mr. CUMBACK, of Indiana, that he is now again among the warmest supporters of Mr. BANKS. A few days ago he was quite decided in his convictions that policy required the selection of a new Anti-Nebraska candidate; but I am happy to say that I do not believe his refusal to agree to the unanimous nomination of Mr. BANKS, at the first caucus of last week, was the result of any intention to embarrass or abandon his Anti-Nebraska co-laborers. He has in no instance separated from them when it came to the vote, and I sincerely trust that his rather inconsiderate remark at the close of the caucus, unsupported as it is by any subsequent act, will not be permitted to shake confidence in his political integrity. I believe he will prove himself an earnest and faithful friend of Freedom.

A SCENE—THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

When the President's Kansas Message came into the House to-day, we had another grand and general scene of confusion. The President's Private Secretary appeared in the aisle, and the Door-Keeper announced "a message from the President of the United States!" The words had not left his lips ere CAMPBELL, of Ohio, sprang to his feet and objected to its reception. Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, a gaunt, wiry, six-and-a-half-footer, insisted on having the message announced, and attempted to argue the propriety of receiving it, but was greeted with deafening shouts of "Order," "order," from all sides of the House. Mr. CAMPBELL persisted in his objection. Three-fourths the members rose to their feet. At least a dozen tried to speak at once, and the rest of the members shouted "Order!" while the Clerk hammered away with his gavel to little purpose. CRAIGE was persistent, and yelled something about his rights, and his determination to be heard. Mr. PAINE, of N. C., came forward to a position alongside of Mr. CRAIGE, and protested against the conduct of the latter; and Mr. BOWIE, of Md., went up to try and dissuade PAINE from interfering. During all this time CAMPBELL boldly maintained his position, and insisted on his objection. For a few minutes it looked as though a personal collision between him and CRAIGE might occur. Mr. BURLINGAME of Mass., seemed to have an instinctive idea of this probability, and his athletic form was speedily ranged alongside of Mr. CAMPBELL, his face the while betokening an air of very cool and quiet determination.

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE.

Matters looked squally. But finally order was restored, and on motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Geo., the message was received, and finally was ordered to be read. I will not offer any comments upon it, for the double reason that I heard it but indistinctly, and that it will be before you for a careful review ere this reaches its destination. I will only say now that Governor REEDER's story should be heard and read ere the President's is swallowed as gospel truth; and that the document has utterly failed in its intended effect upon the House. If the President really does want Congress to take any measures with reference to Kansas affairs, the sooner he organizes the House the better. Our friends are reasonable and quite ready to go to work whenever the Administration chooses to let them.

MR. SEWARD'S LOYALTY PROCLAIMED.

In the Senate, to-day, there were two points of especial interest—the brief incidental debate on Foreign Affairs, and the discussion on referring the President's Message. Mr. SEWARD, as you will perceive, indicated the patriotic considerations which induced him, when the annual Message came in, to withhold for the time any remarks he then deemed justifiable in denunciation of the President's [illegible] of the Slavery question, [illegible] the imperative pending discussion of the Central American question. As the proper time he declared himself ready to [illegible] [illegible] Senators, who have always [illegible] to have been traitor to the Union, [illegible] acknowledging his loyalty, and [illegible] him for his dignified and patriotic stand. Here is another evidence that the world don't "progress backwards." It was finally understood that the Central American debate should open on Monday next.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

The *Globe* of this morning published the report of the debate which occurred some days ago, between Messrs. STEPHENS and ZOLLICOFFER, upon the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, &c., to which I have heretofore alluded. It is evident, however, that Mr. STEPHENS has considerably amplified and changed the report of his remarks, putting them on the record in a form essentially different from that in which they were uttered, and so as to cover up, to some extent, the palpable inconsistencies and absurdities in which he involved himself on that occasion. I submit that this is unjust to Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, and not candid towards the country. A debate of this sort ought not to be marred by subsequent revisions. To subject it to such manipulations is to falsify the record, and deceive the country. Mr. STEPHENS speaks very distinctly, and I take it for granted that the reporters were able to catch, and transfer to paper, every sentiment he uttered, and in precisely the words employed for the purpose. If so, the report ought not to have been touched; and if the reporter failed to do this, he is not fit for his position, and ought to be removed at once, to make place for a more competent man. As the case stands, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. STEPHENS' remarks, as upon the official record, are not those actually made by him in the House, and the modification of the report is an admission of the weakness of his cause. S.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Bank Excitement in the Nebraska Legislature—Progress of Business—Removal of the Capital from Omaha City—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

There is a morbid desire existing, just now, among the members of the Legislature here, to not exactly "vote yourself a farm," but vote yourself a bank, and for the last few days there has been some prospect of the virgin Territory becoming flooded with these baseless, miserable apologies, called banks. I thought there was more common sense in both bodies, and more of a disposition to look carefully to the interests of the people of Nebraska. Three charters for these shin-plaster institutions passed the Council to-night. There is already a little concern here, known as the Fire, Marine and Insurance Company, that issues paper called bills, and the country is already flooded with it, but it is not worth a straw far from here.

A few days since, a gentleman by the name of HARE, who had been admitted to a seat in the lower House, from the Half-Breed tract, resigned his seat. He was the twenty-seventh member, whereas the Governor—in whose hands was left this arrangement—only allowed twenty-six. The Council sent down a request for them to reconsider the vote that admitted Mr. HARE, and declined acting with them until the matter was made legal. Business, of course, was at a stand still, and indeed there was some prospect of an adjournment. The extra member, however, resigned, and business is now progressing "right smartly."

Mr. DECKER, of Nebraska City, introduced a bill to-day re-locating the capital, and a plan whereby to furnish the money to build a State House. The bill was very well gotten up, and in substance is as follows: The place selected is where Salt Creek empties into the Platte River, on the south side, and distant about 25 miles in the interior. A town is there to be laid off, called Chester. The lots are to be sold by a Board of five Commissioners, and the proceeds to be appropriated toward erecting a State House.

Rather an amusing time was had to-night over a wholesale bill for ferries, bridges, a bank, &c., which one CROOKWELL, from the upper country, desired for his benefit to pass. All sorts of ridiculous amendments were offered, and the whole affair turned into a perfect farce.

The cold weather has very much abated since last I wrote. Three men died suddenly last night, over in Council Bluffs City, Iowa, from drinking, and eating oysters supposed to be poisoned. The facts I have not yet fully obtained. The Legislature adjourns in two weeks from to-day. They have scarce begun on the Code of Nebraska, and I fear will not, in the short space of time allowed, do it half justice. A number of cases of dysentery are in the country. No news from Gen. HARNEY's command up at Fort Pierre for some two weeks. They were suffering much at last accounts. JAKE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Liquor Dealers' Society.

The last election did not, as some here supposed, entirely "squelch" the Liquor Dealers' Society of this City. The very few of its members who could be induced to attend its meetings since, have not acted in great harmony. DICK FRENCH had a party, and GIL. DEAN, of K. N. fame, had a party, but the Society itself had no party. The contest between these factions has been raging fiercely for some time. A special meeting for the election of officers of the Society was held at Nation Hall on Thursday evening, and on that occasion each party mustered strong. The proceedings were not terminated till a late hour, and were attended with great spirit and some confusion. The candidates for President were GILBERT DEAN and R. C. MONTGOMERY. The latter was elected by a considerable majority, as was also the entire regular or FRENCH ticket. The Union, we believe, is still safe.

He Sleeps in Brooklyn, Anyhow.

Mr. H. A. LOVELL is a resident of the Tenth Ward in the city of Brooklyn; lived at No. 10 Hoyt-street till the 1st of May last, when he moved into the next house, No. 12 Hoyt-street. He voted in the Tenth Ward at the last election. I saw him myself at the polls. His wife and daughter lived at No. 12 Hoyt-street, and I should think that neither they nor Mr. LOVELL would thank Mr. DAVIS for his card. Mr. LOVELL may get his meals at the Girard Hotel, as many Brooklyn residents get theirs in New-York; but that does not make him a voter or resident of New-York; if he boards in New-York he must rise early to take an occasional gin-cocktail in Brooklyn before breakfast.

Mr. LOVELL I am told came to Brooklyn from Albany about a year ago.

Yours, FRELINGHUYSEN.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Malpractice in Horse-Shoeing.

A curious case came off yesterday in the Marine Court before Judge MAYNARD. A horse having been sent to be shod, the smith was obliged, as the horse kicked very badly, to put on a "twitch" to keep him quiet. Some days afterwards the owner of the animal discovered that there was a wound in his mouth, and therefore sued the smith for damages, alleging the injury to have been produced by the "twitch." For the defence it was proved, by several experienced farriers, that this instrument of restraint was the mildest known, and that it was often necessary to use it. Also, that such an injury as described could never be produced by it. The Judge reserved his decision. For plaintiff, C. PRATER; for defendant, E. ROBINSON, Jr.

Don't Ride if in Haste.

The cheapest way to get over a mile of ground in New-York now is to walk it. The City Railroads are reaping the consequences of heaping the snow along their tracks;—whatever cart gets on to the track being obliged to keep on, often for a block. When cart and car meet, this is a serious hindrance, and tries the temper of passengers who are in a hurry. The omnibuses and sleighs are less tardy in their motions, unless a theatre lies on their route and it is about time to catch the visitors—then woe to the rider who is in a hurry. Go a-foot, brethren, with light rubbers or "footholds" on your boots.

The Clinton Hotel Property.

The Clinton Hotel property has been purchased by the Park Bank Company for $115,000. It is thought that the Company will not just yet put up the handsome building that its vicinity to the DAILY TIMES Office would naturally suggest, but complete its organization first, and fit up the old house temporarily.

The Seventy-First Regiment.

On Thursday evening there was an election at the head-quarters of this Regiment, at the corner of Elm and Walker streets, for the post of Colonel, vacant by [illegible]. [illegible] H. McCARN was unanimously promoted to the command of the Regiment.

[illegible] they have gas, and visit the [illegible] One watches [illegible] and while [illegible] gold watch [illegible] rapidly, [illegible] not saying, "Stop thief" [illegible] arrest the innocent Quaker [illegible] be passing at the time.

Yale Literary.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

The honor attached to the editorship of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, makes the attainment of this position a special object of ambition among the students. The Junior Class have just elected the following persons as Editors: [illegible], Chicago, Ill.; H. S. HUNTINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio; [illegible] PRATT, East Weymouth, Mass.; [illegible]; F. B. [illegible], New-York City.

Weather.

The snow holds on marvelously. [illegible] great fall of the 6th is still here, though on several stage routes the [illegible] turned yesterday. In Brooklyn, and all [illegible] suburbs, the sleighing is very good. [illegible] day the thermometer stood at 18 degrees, [illegible] night was a "nipper." The rivers are [illegible]. Floating ice occupies their surface from [bank] to bank, and the Ferry-boats are a good deal bothered with it.

Remarkable Effect of the Weather.

It is rather cold for punning, but we couldn't help remarking, last night, to our friend [illegible] as we were forcing our way through the floe in the East River, that people who [illegible] to Brooklyn just now, are sure to have an ice time of it.

☞ Very many ladies wear boots, either of rubber or leather, now-a-days. This is sensible. Crossing Broadway, Bowery or the avenues, [illegible] ankle in the fine light snow. Then, if the [illegible] a cloth gaiter on, the snow melts, the feet [illegible] the doctor is called in to cure a cough [illegible] "sets in," and there is another lovely woman [illegible] in the world, all because she didn't wear boots.

☞ The *Observer* good-humoredly [illegible] the Evangelist, which thought that money was better spent in buying editorials than in increasing the size of papers, "that the money expended on the [Ob]server last year alone, would have bought the whole establishment of the Evangelist, at the price for which it was actually sold."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

This week's number contains the following:

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION ON DANIEL WEBSTER—Complete.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HONDURAS—[illegible]sion by the Americans.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN EUROPE—[illegible] tails of the last Foreign News—[illegible] The War, &c., &c.

KOSSUTH'S LETTERS—American [illegible] in European Affairs.

MARINE DISASTERS—Full Accounts of the recent Wrecks at Sea and upon the Coast.

GEN. SCOTT'S ANNUAL REPORT—[illegible] the United States Army.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION—[illegible] the Gallows.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—The Reception of the Crimean Veterans.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—From the Special Correspondents of the TIMES.

EDITORIALS—Our Relations with England. [illegible] European News. The Texas Debt. [illegible] at St. Petersburg. Central America. Free Agricultural College.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT [illegible] of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, [illegible] Candles from Lard, Grapes, [illegible] Stock reports, the usual Domestic Markets, and General Agricultural Intelligence.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.

SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for .... $1.
10 copies for .... $[illegible], or $[illegible] [illegible]
25 copies for .... $[illegible], or $[illegible] [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive [illegible].

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.—*Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, Va., dated Jan. 17, 1856.*

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: On the [illegible] December last, Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express Office, situated in a large four story brick building, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire, and their safe remained buried in the burning ruins until yesterday, when it was dug out, and even then found surrounded with live coals, and almost red-hot (iron lay beside it.) The brass ornaments and nobs melted off. We were witnesses to this fire; and if anything can resist such heat [illegible] could be better—it is a triumph indeed. We inclose a certificate from several parties who saw it opened.

Yours truly, ROWLAND & BRO.

CERTIFICATE. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17, 1856.

By request of Messrs. Rowland & Bro., we this day attended the opening of one of Herring's Patent Fire-proof Safes, which was in the fire of Dec. 7, belonging to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express, and found the papers and contents in a perfect state of preservation. It was, in our opinion, as severe a test as could be had. A large four story building entirely destroyed, and the safe remained the whole time surrounded by fire, and subject to an intense heat, for forty days before dug from the ruins.

[Signed.] GEO. F. ANDERSON, C. HALL, WM. D. REYNOLDS, A. B. M'CLEAN, MILES DAVIS, W. W. JACOBS.

I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the above mentioned safe preserved its contents.

A. A. COWDERY, Agent Adams & Co.'s Express.

Extract from a Norfolk Paper.

ADAMS' SAFE.—One of Herring's celebrated Fire-proof Safes was in Adams' Express Office when the building was burned, several weeks ago. It remained buried in the rubbish until Thursday, when it was taken out. The fire, on the occasion alluded to, was one of the fiercest we ever saw; and when the close was found, after a lapse of forty days, it was surrounded by embers, glowing brightly. When opened, the papers and other articles it contained were found to be sound and generally in good condition, thus affording another proof of the security and superiority of these safes. The one alluded to may be seen at the warehouse of Messrs. Rowland & Bro., who are agents for the makers. It shows clearly the evidences of a severe test of its incombustible qualities, since its exterior was red hot in the burning furnace that raged around it, and amid the embers that glared beneath it for hours, days and weeks.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, [illegible] incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most surely cured by the great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st., [illegible] cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

A FEW DAYS LONGER—WE HAVE SOME MORE bargains left before our removal to Broadway. Ladies will please remember that all our stock must be sold. An early call will convince all that we are selling Dry Goods the cheapest of any other store in the City. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 60 Canal, cor. Mercer-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Courtlandt-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

PLATFORM SCALES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ [illegible] Black or Brown, 1 shilling a box. [illegible] CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and [illegible] No. 83 Fourth-st., [illegible] New-York; [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] WILLIAMS [illegible] E. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] takes hold with her hands, and is in kings' [illegible]

[illegible] when uniting still,
What an energy of will.
All unaided,—all forlorn,
[illegible]
How the spider builds her bower
High in halls of regal power,—
In the mansion of the rare
Made by wealth and taste so fair,
By [illegible] away,
Laid in dust!—or swept away!—
[illegible] thought to blank despair,
[illegible] and strong in prayer,
[illegible] to repair.
[illegible] the Spider, homeless made,
[illegible] from old loved retreat,
Not dejected, not afraid,
Toiling thro' the gloomiest shade,
Gathereth vigor from defeat:—
Child of Reason!—deign to see
What an insect teacheth thee.

BERTHA; OR THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.

BY JUNE CONSE.

A PREFATORY AND CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM THE AUTHORESS.

[illegible] gentleman sent a Tale to our office, a few weeks ago, written by a young lady—an acquaintance of his—with the request that we would examine it, and, if found worthy of publication, purchase it, as the writer, although she had very wealthy relatives, was in [illegible] circumstances, depending upon her pen for a living. Not having time to peruse the story, we deferred its examination for a few weeks. In the meantime, the young lady became somewhat impatient, (what authoress would not, under similar circumstances?) and wrote the following letter to the gentleman to whom she had intrusted her manuscript. It is one of the most pathetic and touching epistles we have read in some time:

——, Jan. 7, 1856.

DEAR MR. ——: Your letter came last night, and it sent me to bed to enjoy a private cry. This morning I [illegible] and I will fret, for I think it will do me good. It is instructive to observe how naturally men offer and promise to "oblige and aid," but still more so to experience how sure they are to be utterly unable to meet the "[illegible]" when it comes. If the promises of Hope had been to me less fair, it would [illegible] so miserably hard to turn from her [illegible] to the companionship of Despair. [illegible] not for fame that I am struggling, but for [illegible], for shelter and "bread and butter," for [illegible] of caring to wealthy and proud relatives, on [illegible] I was early cast. "I owe you [illegible]." They have cast out my dependence in my teeth—it is enough; I will be chargeable to them no longer. It [illegible] which has cast me out into the world. I have [illegible] my dead mother's noble and true-hearted friends, and gladly would they shield me from all necessity of wrestling with the world's rude forces, but they are poor, and God forbid that I should burden them. I [illegible] in ease and wealth, and am unfit for more [illegible], but when I flung back the gold that the [illegible] rendered it impossible for me to retain, I [illegible] that as God had placed me in the world He would open for me a situation which I could properly [illegible] "———" and I made application [illegible] offices in New-York, and my MSS. were [illegible] at more offices than here. Gentlemanly editors [illegible] me, and made promises of the good they [illegible] of the quantity of MSS. they would use weekly [illegible] single one has been as good as [illegible] to her they have been true; and she told me that she made as much money as she wanted. [illegible] told me I wrote as well as [illegible], and he said he did [illegible] if my fortune was hard. Now, why [illegible] make a living? There's the author of "——" [illegible] (did you ever read it?) she found a publisher, and [illegible] of her first books sold in a week. I know her [illegible] father is very rich. She hath, so to her is given. Now it seems to me that if my story I sent to you isn't as [illegible] "——" I'll agree to be burnt as a witch. What use will it be for you to send my story to the paper, saying that I want the editor to buy it? Not a bit. I wanted you to read it, and if you saw nothing in it that was uncommonly shocking, or unskillful or disgraceful, to recommend it to him yourself—not tell him I asked you to do so. It isn't what is written, it's who writes, or who recommends, that makes the literary "mare go"—I'm satisfied on that point.

Oh! don't pray forgive me! I don't want to offend you, but I feel half crazy. I don't know as I shall ever see New-York again; if I ever do, I shall call on you—ain't you sorry? Ah! well, Sir, I hope you will never feel as I do to-day. Yours, dejectedly, ———.

On reading this letter, we were, of course, highly pleased with its [illegible] with the writer, we read her work at the earliest possible moment, and finding it exceedingly attractive, and believing that it would interest and entertain every reader, we determined to give her an opportunity to see what she could do in our paper. Her story is entitled "Bertha; or, The Sea-Side Cottage." [illegible] is given in our present number, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

[illegible] autumn rain was falling fast;
The waves rushed foaming by;
While through the leafless forest swept
The cold wind with a sigh.

[illegible] lonely house by the sea-side, yet not far from a gloomy-looking forest, sat, one tempestuous evening, a young and lovely woman.

[illegible], for although the first fresh bloom of her life had departed, there was still in her appearance an almost childlike loveliness.

[illegible] wild and desolate seemed the spot which she had for her home, yet in Summer it was strangely beautiful, and, even during the autumn storm, all within doors seemed bright and cheerful save herself. A fire of seacoal burned clearly before her, and on a mat at her feet slept a sleek white pussy. A small round table was drawn near the hearth, and our new friend was rapidly soiling the white pages of a journal.

As my readers are privileged characters, they shall be allowed to look over the shoulder of the fair writer, and see what it is which causes the tears to fall as she writes. Her words are sad:

"I sit alone in my silent home, quiet, and with no actual necessity unsupplied; no physical necessity, I mean, for, alas! the unsupplied wants of my intellect and heart are many, and grievous; but my head is sheltered from the storm which beats against my window panes, and I am no longer a homeless and helpless wanderer. I hear the wild voices of the winds, and of the sea without; they are calling to each other with their desolate moans, and, as I listen, I think of the houseless and forlorn ones who are abroad on the deep to-night, or on the almost equally pitiless land. Oh! God is very gracious to me; I thank Him fervently, and I listen, and muse, and write. How long ago it seems to me since I first began to take pleasure in the use of my pen. My father checked my free use of the letter paper, but my mother said, 'Nay, husband, let the child amuse herself so. If it pleases her, surely she cannot be better employed, at her age, than in striving to make use of her pen;' and when her husband yielded the point, she smiled on me, and said—

'You shall have all the paper you will use, my daughter, if you will write but neatly on it all.'

"Ah! mother dear, how vividly I can recall you tonight. I am, in heart, only a child still, and would gladly be caressed and comforted like a little child, for my heart [illegible]. How well you loved me, mother; how [illegible] over me; how carefully you supplied [illegible]. Mother, you left me too soon, you passed [illegible]. I needed you sorely, mother, for I was [illegible] by none but you, and when you died my home [illegible] my world was darkened. Little did I think it was the last time, when, one Summer noon, you called me to come and rock in your arms, because my little brother wanted to do so, when his sleepy time had come.

"Well, if baby will not let me rock him to sleep, me will rock sis, and sing 'by-low' to her,' you said, and [illegible] seated herself in your lap, feeling rather large and awkward.

"'You are almost too big for a baby, sis; I did not know you had become such a tall girl,' said your pleasant voice, dear mother. I can hear it yet, and see your loving smile, as you folded me a moment to your true and loving bosom. Oh! mother, could I lay my head there once again, how sweet my rest would be, but alas! I cannot. Heavy and cold lie the sods above your bosom, and the white snow spreads its mantle over your northern grave.

"That was the last time I rested in your arms, my mother; the last time I ever laid my head upon your living breast. I laid long on your cold bosom, after they had [illegible] you for the grave; I wept and whispered to you in the darkness, mother, my own dear mother, but you neither spoke nor moved; you did not answer your poor, bereaved child, and my heart has had its curtained chamber, its secret house of mourning, ever since.

"God: on [illegible] on earth how much of want and misery, of fearful danger and temptation had been spared me, but it was not so to be, and 'God doeth all things well.'"

The writer laid down her pen, and bowed her head upon her hands.

Thus she sat a long while motionless, and the room was so still that the tick of the clock sounded almost like the stroke of a hammer. At length she raised her head, and taking up her pen wrote on.

"Little did you think, dear mother, that the daughter of your love had such a thorny, tear-sprinkled path to tread; little did you think that before she had reached [illegible] of life she would stand utterly alone in the [illegible].

"[illegible] how can a mother [illegible] to lay her little ones away [illegible] safe and quiet grave? There they are at rest from [illegible] heart-ache; there they forget all sorrow; there [illegible] in peace, while their souls go to dwell [illegible] and the blight of sin can never reach [illegible], my sweet young brother, I [illegible] when you departed, but [illegible] rejoiced that God had [illegible] better home. Yes, [illegible] for those who were left that your [illegible] and not for those who were [illegible].

[illegible] how vain and hollow are [illegible] little ones fall asleep [illegible].

"[illegible] mother, I know my doom was sealed. Oh! how I wished [illegible] beside you. And after [illegible] I went nightly to your grave to weep. It seemed to me that you were nearer to me there. I could almost feel your spirit arms about [illegible] upon my fevered brow. [illegible] dear mother, as I never [illegible], and I buried [illegible] early [illegible]. No answer came to the yearning calls upon you, [illegible] that I could thus write. [illegible] that you would [illegible], though you could not answer [illegible]. I am growing old before my time. [illegible] over crooked and thorny ways, and have [illegible]. Other loves have [illegible]; but the love of my mother [illegible].

[illegible] I feel like a little child when I think of

Now I can [illegible] like a child, is again in your heart and [illegible].

"Yes! and it will come at last!—the years fly swiftly [illegible] daily duties, my school, and my [illegible] with you, make the time pass very quickly. The years of my youth are gone, and [illegible] for me. My spirit has grown old too fast. The blow that came crushing down upon my heart six years ago withered my youth, and now at twenty-four, I [illegible] and old as if I were eighty.

Eyes of my youth, your clear lustre has fled,
Hopes of my youth, ye lie withered and dead,
Joys of my youth, ye have vanished away,
Hairs of my youth, ye are turning to gray;
Ye limbs once so active, and heart once so light,
Ye are old, ye are cold, and ye long for the night."

And pushing the open manuscript from her, the sad-hearted writer again bowed her head, and leaned it upon her arms. This time the room was not so silent, for the sound of bitter weeping was on its air. Poor Bertha! how darker than even the shadow of death seemed all things to thy vision as the flood tide of desolation swept over thee in that lonely hour. But courage Bertha—the darkest hour is just before day, and thy darkest hour draws on apace!

Bertha McDonald was not really the desponding and melancholy creature the foregoing pages would make her appear. She possessed a brave, cheerful spirit, and in spite of a most adverse fortune, in spite of trials and vexations, of hardships, temptations, and dangers, which would have destroyed ten common women, and fifteen common men, she was generally, and in the sunshine, strong and brave, and cheerful still. But there were times, and these were usually in rainy weather, or in the long, lone evenings, when the memories of the bitter past were too much for her, and then her only comfort, the only way in which she could find relief, was in pouring out to her dead mother the burden which oppressed her weary soul.

After the death of her mother, whom Bertha fairly idolized, she had been placed by her father, Capt. McDonald, in the family of a wealthy relative, who engaged to attend to her education in consideration of a certain amount of property being deposited in his hands.

After all due arrangements for the comfort and welfare of Bertha had been made, the Captain, who had been away from home so much that his children hardly knew him, bade his daughter farewell, and taking Wallace, then almost fourteen years of age, with him, sailed for the Spanish Main, intending to return in about a year. Many years passed, however, and no news was heard of the wanderers. Little Bertha, who loved her rough father as well as she had dared, and who was most tenderly attached to Wallace, suffered intensely on their account. Never, for the moment, would she allow the possibility of their death, but visions of imprisonment and chains, of slavery and cruel treatment, haunted her thoughts by day, and her dreams by night.

Her father, she thought, would be better able to defend himself, or to endure hardships, but dear Wallace, the tenderly nurtured and dearly beloved boy, how could he bear such things?

Time passed along, and Bertha became sixteen years of age. Her dreams were of her lost ones still.

One day the son of her guardian entered her room suddenly, and found her in tears. By her side was a sheet of paper on which the ink was yet undried, and which was blotted with tears.

He went to take it up, she caught it away from him, but, upon his seating himself by her side and drawing her fondly to him, she allowed him to take it from her hand. He read as follows:

"Return, oh! Wanderer, return,
My childhood's earliest mate, and first beloved,
None mourned for thee, like me when thou had'st gone,
And yet I cannot think of thee unmoved;
To grieve the heart that loves thee so is wrong,
Why silent, boy, so long?
Return, oh! Wanderer, return,
The appointed time long, long has passed away,
The hope that maketh sick the heart I know—
Oh! why, dear brother, is this long delay?
Let me no more thy lengthened absence mourn,
Return, return."

"I never knew you were a poetess, dear Bertha," said Reginald Holt, as he folded the paper and returned it to her, "but why do you make yourself so sorrowful, thinking backward so much? You should think forward, Bertha. Try to believe that the brother and the father you have mourned for so long will come home safely some of these days. Even if they don't come till you are married and settled in life, Bertha, I'm sure they'll come sometime."

No one could charm away the "blue spirit" from Bertha's mind as Reginald could. Those two young companions had learned to love each other just as naturally as children love their mothers. Reginald was five years elder than Bertha, and of affectionate and gentle disposition, but he lacked strength of mind and nobleness of purpose. His impulses were good and generous; but he had neither firmness nor elevation of character. The reverse of all this was true of Bertha; but she never dreamed that Reginald had a fault.

When Mr. Holt, who possessed all the bad qualities of his son, without the good ones, found that Capt. McDonald was not likely to return to require an account of his guardianship, he determined to give Bertha the benefit of a tolerably good education, and then appropriate the remainder of what her father had left for her to his own use. Accordingly he informed the poor girl, upon her eighteenth birthday, that her portion was spent, and that of course her education must be considered finished, so that if she continued in his family it would be as a boarder no longer, unless she had means of which he knew nothing by which to pay her board. The poor child knew not what to say or do. "You can continue here until you can situate yourself more to your advantage elsewhere," were the words wherewith Mr. Holt left the helpless orphan.

Reginald came in a few moments after the exit of his paternal ancestor, and seeing the pale and bewildered looks of Bertha, who still remained standing on the same spot where Mr. Holt had left, inquired anxiously what had happened.

"I must live here no longer. I am a beggar, and must spend my days in struggling for food and shelter. That is all, Reginald."

She then explained what his father had just told her.

"You shall never leave this house—never, never," cried Reginald. "I will go and talk to my father. I fancy I can teach him reason."

And before Bertha could say a word to prevent him he was gone.

"You cannot afford to marry Bertha McDonald," said Mr. Holt to his son, after listening to his expression of a desire to do so. "You must look for a wife who possesses fortune as well as an interesting person. Let prudence govern all your actions, son Reginald."

"But, father, I love Bertha, and I cannot endure the idea of living without her. To say nothing of her situation, if she is sent unprotected into the world, I could not stay here a week after her departure. The house would seem perfectly deserted and dreary if she were gone. Father, I must marry her. I can neither bear to have her toil for her own support, nor become the wife of another."

"Tut, tut, boy, you are growing foolish since you came of age. Take time to think coolly on this matter. You are the one most concerned. If you think you can live and succeed in business upon your portion of my small capital, well and good—do as you like; but you know your habits are not those of an ant or a honey-bee, and a pretty wife should be none the less agreeable to you if she brought with her a rich dower."

Mr. Holt understood the nature of his son. His words fell like cold water upon the ardor of Reginald's feelings. He became silent, and soon left the room.

CHAPTER II.

Among the schoolmates of Bertha was one named Florence Vorn, to whom she was deeply attached. The lover-like friendship of school girls was even more than usually strong between these two. They were restless and discontented if they did not see each other as often as once a day, and frequently made half a dozen calls upon each other during the same twelve hours.

Bright castles for future years did the two maidens build, and never did they fail in uniting their interests and fortunes under every possible circumstance.

"Of course we shall love our husbands better than anything else on earth," said the dreamers; "but then that love will be something entirely different from our affection for each other, and it will not in the least affect that. We will always regard each other as tenderly as now, always confide all our joys and sorrows to each other; always delight in each other's company, and understand and feel for each other as we do now."

Dear maidens! They meant all they said. They made no vows beneath the arching trees, or by the river's side, or in the moonlit chamber, which they had one thought of breaking.

"And," said the twain, "the one who marries first shall have the other one to reside with her. If misfortune falls on one the home of the other shall be her home. She shall share its blessings freely, as the more favored partaker of the blessings of God. She shall never have cause, by word or look, to feel that she is regarded as other than rightfully of the family. She shall be considered under no obligation; shall be allowed to feel no sense of debt, but only to realize that she is expected to act freely and independently as she would desire her friend to act were their cases reversed."

"We will give to each other just as God gives to us, upbraiding not, asking for nothing again, and for our love we will, as He does, ask only love from each other in return."

These compacts, and many others, were sealed with clasping hands and earnest kisses, and the young girls verily supposed that they would never be broken.

Oh, Time! Oh, Change! Oh, Selfishness! ye are hollow mockers! and ye laughed to hear the vows of these warm, youthful hearts. To you there is nothing sacred. Your cruel hands are laid heavily on all things, and from your power there is no escape on earth.

Florence Vorn was led to the hymeneal altar by the only son and heir of a rich West India merchant, and no heart more sincerely and unselfishly rejoiced in her happiness and bright prospects, than did the heart of her friend Bertha.

"You shall spend the whole of next Summer with us, at Elm Lawn," said the young bride to her bridesmaid. "Your guardian is very unreasonable to object to your going South with us this Fall, but he does think so much of a few months' loss of 'schooling.' Never mind, dear, Summer will soon come, and then you must set up your will, for you'll be eighteen, and plenty old enough to have your own way. Oh! will it not be delightful? The sea-beach is so near our country-seat, we can turn mermaids, and be half our time in the sea. Cheer up, Bertha. I want you to smile me out of sight, not weep."

The heart of Florence bounded lightly within her breast. Not a fear nor a doubt spread its shadowy wing over her young soul.

She was going South, to spend the first Winter of her married life; she had greatly desired the company of Bertha, but even when she found it denied she could not long feel sorrow. Oh! she was so contented, so happy in her lot. Ah! Florence, well may'st thou be happy and contented! surely the lines are drawn for thee in pleasant places; see to it that as thou hast received of pleasure and joy thou dost make it thy study to impart of the same, in full measure, to all over whom thine influence is cast. For unto whom much is given of the same shall much be required.

The curse that clings to a large possession of the good things of this life is, that in proportion as one grows rich and increased in goods, he, instead of opening wider and wider, and wider his heart, and desiring more and more the happiness of others, as his own increases, draws in his thoughts and affections, to attend to his own wants or whims, and, becoming engrossed in that important business, the first thing he knows, all the kind feelings and sympathetic emotions, all the affectionate and benevolent yearnings of his heart, are wrapped, and wound and twisted, with unutterable strength, about one little, pitiful, and ungrateful object, and that object is—self.

Bertha could hardly help showing her sorrow at the loss of her friend "for a whole long, dreary Winter!" Thought she, "how shall I ever endure it?"

But she contended bravely with her feelings, and was able to answer Florence's cheerful "good-bye" in tones almost as cheerful.

When Florence was really gone, Bertha missed her sadly, and many a heavy fit of weeping proved the sincerity of her regret.

[illegible] proved himself an efficient comforter, and the Winter did not seem so intolerably long, after all. It passed, and with the first blossoms of May came Florence home from the South.

[illegible] closed in June, and it was agreed between the friends that she was to come immediately on its close, to Elm Lawn to spend the entire Summer.

[illegible]

[illegible] last day of her school that Mr. Holt had announced to her that she was now penniless.

His words were a dreadful blow to the sensitive dreamer. How could she, who shrank instinctively from contact with every stranger, go out among them, to toil and wrestle for her daily bread? Oh! it was a hard blow, poor Bertha! but nerve thyself; make thy soul strong, for thou shalt feel a harder. The battle has fairly opened; look well to thine armor, for the fight will be desperate and long. [To be continued in our next.]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. John Thompson, D. D.—Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., (Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS',) on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Druids, or, Religion in Britain 2,000 Years Ago.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents each, may be had at CARTER & BRO.'S Book Store, at W. R. FOWLER'S, 279 6th-av., and at the door of the Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School Library.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. By vote of the Association, Mr. R. C. McCORMICK, Jr., will repeat the Essay read at the last meeting. Subject—*The Waldenses in 1855.* Friends of the Association generally are most cordially invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The sixth sermon of the Course will (D. V.) be preached in the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., by the pastor, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. The middle aisle is reserved for young men, who are earnestly invited to attend.
CHARLES SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ New Church Enterprise.—The 9th-st Church, (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) heretofore occupied as one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, will be kept open for divine worship, with a view to gathering a new Church. Rev. Dr. FERRIS has consented to supply the pulpit until arrangements can be made for calling a pastor; services on each SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The Sexton will be happy to furnish visitors with seats.

☞ Westminster Church.—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY, pastor. Divine service until further notice will be held in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of discourse to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, 27th instant—*The Christian's armor.*

☞ Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—A meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society will be held in this Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, Mr. CROSS of Richmond, Va., and others. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—The Lecture Room of the new Church in 34th-st., near the 8th-av., will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, of Cincinnati. Subject—*The Church the chief joy of the Saints.* Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M., and preaching at 7 in the evening by Rev. W. H. MILBURN.

☞ The Creation.—Rev. Dr. FINLAY, by request, will repeat his sermon on the above, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the North 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg. The second sermon to young men will be delivered in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service also at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited.

☞ P. E. Brotherhood of New-York.—The sixth anniversary will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., when the Annual Report will be read, and a Sermon preached by Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Lectures on the Doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church as Expounded by Swedenborg.—The eleventh lecture will be delivered by Mr. BENWICK, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ Rev. Mr. Murdock—Of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Hall northwest corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 27. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David used in Divine Service. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Charles Wadsworth—Of Philadelphia, is expected to preach in the Second Presbyterian (late Dr. Spencer's) Church, junction of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. Chambers, of the Collegiate Church, New-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, (27th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The Central Perfective Reform Association will meet TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, opposite Spring-st., when a Lecture will be delivered, showing that the day of a New Era has dawned upon the world.

☞ A Sermon on Spiritualism—Will be repeated, by request, in the 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th-avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. RANKIN. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will deliver the second of a series of lectures to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *Education of the Young.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ Remarkable Prophecy.—A discourse will be preached TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Four Horns and the Four Carpenters foretold in Zech.* i. 18-21. Seats free.

☞ Ministering Spirits.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM will Lecture on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. Services also in the morning, at the usual hour.

☞ Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson-sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christianity a Revelation from God.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*The Priesthood of Christ.* Service also at 3.

☞ First Methodist Protestant Church—Attorney-st., near Delancey, Rev. E. S. YOCOM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.—Of New-Haven, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Preaching on Sunday, 27th inst., in the North Presbyterian Church, 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. D. AMES.

☞ Spiritualism.—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ Brookline, Feb. 5, 1851.—To SETH W. FOWLE—DEAR SIR: Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Grand Concert and Display of Oratory.—In the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock. Singing by the Eloria Quartet Club, of New-York. Speaking by Professor Brown and other distinguished orators. Admission 25 cents; children 12½ cents. Refreshments at the close of the concert in the Lecture-room for 12½ cents, to be paid on admission.

☞ Thomas Francis Meagher—Will lecture on the *Fine Arts of Athens*, before the Touro Literary Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; JACOBS', No. 607 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st., &c. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ Mr. J. B. Gough will lecture on Temperance, in the N. E. Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE—An order for $10 on a well-known K. N. candidate at the last election. Any one desirous of buying can apply to BEN, 2d tier bar, Bowery Theatre.

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We think the book marks the advent of one in the fields of literature who is destined not only to adorn it, but also to be the means of doing much good with her ready pen.

The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, himself an author of no small celebrity.

We have only space to make a few short extracts from the extended and highly complimentary notices of the Press:

From the Republican, Baltimore, Md.

This is a thrilling story, told in chaste and beautiful language, which can be read with profit as well as pleasure. If all our tales of fiction were of this character, they might be admitted to our firesides without fear of evil consequences. Kate Weston, if it shall not run through so many editions as Fanny Fern's stories, will leave a better impression when it is read. The heart will be softened and the evil passions mollified by its perusal, and the reader will rise from its pages with more kindly feelings toward his fellow-man.

From the Christian Intelligencer, New-York.

The book is worthy of commendation for its graceful and pleasing style, for its well-judged discrimination of character, for the easy flow and picturesqueness of its descriptive parts, for the sprightliness of its narrative, and for the fixedness of its aim. It teaches that morality, virtue, temperance, cannot exist without true piety; and this we look upon as one of its most commendable features. The book is gracefully dedicated to Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, the father of the authoress, and deserves a wide circulation.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

As a story "Kate Weston" has more real merit than is crowded into a baker's dozen of its relatives in the family of modern literature.

From the Sun, Philadelphia.

We commend this delightful book most cordially to the public as a great instrument of good, and many, very many of our citizens will read it the more eagerly from the fact that its pages are dedicated to Rev John Dowling, D. D., whose prayers have been the dew, whose smiles the sunshine of each bud of intellect, each germ of high resolves, by a daughter's loving heart.

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The execution of this volume certainly justifies the commendations with which we welcome its predecessor. Mr. Irving's style, it is almost superfluous to observe, is as well adapted to historical composition, as to essay-writing. In the present work, thus far it is more remarkable for its quiet and natural flow, than for the splendid embellishments in the tone of society, rather than the stateliness of formal history. Combining the details of biography, with the charms of description, his narrative presents an irresistible fascination, while it can scarcely be read without inspiring a fresh reverence for the Father of his Country.

From the Puritan Recorder.

It was peculiarly fitting that the brightest name in History should have put in requisition, for its commemoration, one of the most gifted and accomplished sons of literature. Washington Irving, whose literary fame scarcely knows a bound, has, for many years been occupied upon this work, the first volume of which we have now the pleasure to announce. It has been elaborated with great patience and care; and is not more remarkable for its exquisite grace and beauty of style, than for the richness of its biographical and historical details. It contains much that has not found its way into any previous life of Washington; and even if it had been nothing more than the old material, moulded over by that graceful mind that lends enchantment to everything it touches, it would still have been justly regarded as a bright gem in our literature.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It is evident that the author has not only carefully investigated a vast amount of original materials to which few persons could have had access, but that he also has devoted many years to a most congenial subject. In justice to the publishers, we may state that the work has been got up in a style well worthy of its subject.

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This is the life of Washington that will be read; others hereafter will only be referred to.

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from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL. Our
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will continue to be made by the same competent heads which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.
The Oppression of the Poor—By Henry Ward Beecher—Church Music.
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Congress.
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On the Present Condition of the Protestants in Hungary.
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Warwick in Love.
The Ball at Gov. Clinton's.
A Night Adventure on the Battery.
Lovemaking in High Life.
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The Six Nations of the Red Men.
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Battle of the 23d of December, 1814.
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A demonstration and a defeat.
The British bring up their big guns.
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From the Times, Toledo, Ohio.

Any one who has ever cracked a rifle or dreamed of the hunter's life will enjoy this volume with a perfect gusto. * * * * Its illustrations themselves are but fascinate the reader to become better acquainted with the work.

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Capt. Reid stands to-day without a rival for narratives in the wild, dashing, and yet [illegible] literature of the hunting ground.

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$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return of a scrap book containing autograph letters and documents, written and signed by Gens. WASHINGTON, LA FAYETTE, CORNWALLIS, CLINTON, GEORGE III., and other distinguished American and British statesmen and generals, and a manuscript receipt book of AARON BURR, which were taken from a boy in 6th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday evening. These books, or any information respecting them, may be sent to HENRY B. DAWSON, No. 351 Broadway, up stairs; to D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., No. 9 City Hall; or to B. J. LOSSING, Esq., No. 71 Nassau-st., up stairs.

WATCH LOST.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th inst., in going from South 5th-st., through 1st to Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and across to Grand-st. line of stages, New-York, a LADY'S GOLD DETACHED LEVER WATCH, Ну. Oakes, maker, Leeds, 6,604. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to No. 30 South 5th-st., Williamsburg.

$5 REWARD.—LOST on Tuesday Dec. 25, from the cars of the 7 A. M. express Train to Albany, a black Traveling bag, marked on a card "Wm. Vernon, Troy," containing ladies' wearing apparel, supposed to have been taken from the cars at the Chambers-st. station. Whoever will return it to JOHN COOK'S Lace and Fancy store, No. 89 Canal-st., shall receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday, the 16th, on or near Fulton, Court or Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a lady's gold-cased HUNTING WATCH, with chain attached; also, five seals, one marked A. F. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at C. & S. & CO.'S, No. 16 Court-slip.

THE JOBBING AND COMMISSION HARDWARE MERCHANTS—Of this City have held several meetings for the purpose of comparing their views in relation to the expediency of forming a Board of Trade. After much deliberation, it was unanimously resolved to form such an Association for the following, among other reasons: To promote the acquaintance and mutual good understanding of its members by exchange of business opinions, that they may better understand their mutual interests as well as their interests in common with manufacturers, and by concert of action exert a corrective influence upon such irregularities in their dealings as are disadvantageous to the interests of the trade. To adjust by arbitration, any differences which may arise in business transactions between its members, or between them and others. To promote, as far as possible, by a united moral influence, the high character and mercantile honor of the trade. The following persons were elected officers, who together form an Executive Committee:
EDWARD CORNING, President; WM. H. SWIFT, 1st Vice-President; HUGH GRAHAM, 2d Vice-President; JOHN DAVENPORT, Secretary; THEODORE R. WETMORE, Treasurer.
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THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—Desire to return their thanks to the New-York Fire Department for their prompt and successful efforts in saving the bank during the fire at their Banking-house, on the morning of the 19th inst.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by MY ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 20 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; EISSER, No. 16 South 8d-st., Philadelphia.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.—The Mayor calls upon all good citizens to remove the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises, or to render them passable by the sprinkling of ashes thereon. Frequent accidents are occurring from their neglect, and it is expected that every citizen will unite in preventing so great an evil.
FERN'D WOOD, Mayor.

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the General Land-Office [illegible] from Surveyor [illegible] Washington Territory, which is [illegible] that [illegible] in the [illegible] greatly impeded by the present general [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish Filibusters in Cincinnati—Attempt to Murder the Principal Witness for the Prosecution.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 25.

While the Irish filibuster case was in process of examination before the United States District Court, it was made manifest that personal violence was intended, or at least threatened, against Mr. Ransom, the principal witness for the prosecution, and an excited crowd were daily in the habit of following him to his lodgings at the [illegible] yesterday morning a note was thrown under his door, at his present place of residence, No. [illegible] Laurel-street, between Western-row and John, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. Ransom, [illegible] that you shall be murdered very soon.

Your friend, TRUTH.

[illegible] o'clock in the morning, being shortly after he received this note, Mr. Ransom left his residence to go to the planing mill of Messrs. [illegible] on the corner of Laurel and Western Row, where he is employed as engineer. As he was passing the lumber-yard of Taft, Wise & Co., on Western Row, below Laurel, a shot was fired, and the bullet passed directly in front of his head, going through the rim of his Kossuth hat, then through his hat band, and out at the other side, cutting a lock of his hair in its transit. He immediately ran into the lumber-yard from which the shot proceeded, but could see no one. These are the facts of the case, as they have been related to us, and are believed to be generally correct.

The Second Infantry Regiment and their late Colonel—Tribute of Respect.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Head-Quarters, Second Infantry, Fort Pierre, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1855.

Sir: Will you kindly allow us a space in the columns of your valuable journal for the insertion of the accompanying memorial? It is the universal wish of the Second Regiment of Infantry to pay a tribute of respect to our late Colonel, and, as this is the only way we have of doing so, you will confer a favor on us all by kindly lending your assistance.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DRY, Second Infantry, U. S. A.

Head-quarters 2d Infantry, Fort Pierre, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

At a meeting held at Head-quarters on the 10th day of December, 1855, it was unanimously agreed that we, the Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, having been officially informed that Bvt. Brig.-Gen. [illegible] has tendered his resignation as Colonel of our regiment, and that the same has been accepted by the President of the United States, do take this opportunity to express our deep regret at losing so valuable an officer. His uniform gentlemanly bearing, his high military character, combined with his unvarying kindness, consideration [illegible] have alike claimed our respect, and endeared him to all our hearts. It is with sincere regret that we part with him, and we can only express our warmest wishes that the remainder of his life may be passed in the quiet enjoyment of the honor and respect he has so justly won from all with whom he has come in contact.

THOMAS DRY, Secretary, 2d Infantry U. S. A.

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[illegible] (Wholesale and Retail) .. [illegible] Beekman-st.

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J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) .... 34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., [illegible] Cliff-st.

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[illegible] .... [illegible] Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

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Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible] in the United States and [illegible] are enabled to make a saving of time [illegible] to the advertiser who do business through [illegible]. Merchants are invited to call [illegible]

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A[illegible] PIG IRON.—Cold [illegible] for forge purposes, for sale [illegible] JOHN W. GORDON, No. [illegible] William-st.

[illegible] PATENT CHAMPION [illegible] SAFES.—Nos. [illegible] Water-st. [illegible]

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—[illegible] for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a [illegible] Catholic lady, [illegible] gentlemen's families in City or country [illegible] thorough servants (male or female) [illegible] at MAY-[illegible] No. [illegible] Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is [illegible] most distinguished patronage.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a German Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Mott-st., near Houston.

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WANTED TO TRADE.—Indiana or Illinois lands, with some cash for dry goods or clothing, or boots and shoes. Any one wishing to make such a trade, will address H. G. T., room No. 91, Merchants Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED.—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L. D. & Co., New-York, box No. [illegible], stating references, age, &c.

WANTED.—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. first-class cooks, first-class men waiters, and first-class waitresses, for superior situations now ready.

WAITER WANTED.—One who understands carving, and is competent to take charge of a private boarding-house. *One of good address, with City reference,* may apply at No. 19 Union-square, before 12 M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Good combmakers and finishers at No. 59 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DARRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED.—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the IXth Ward. Salary $50 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 2,147 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG.—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

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BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can have a very pleasant room on third floor, containing two closets, with good board. Terms moderate—location desirable; within 5 minutes' of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

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BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Near the City Hall. A lady having an extra furnished room, lighted with gas, with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Location in a pleasant neighborhood. Address, with real name, TICONDEROGA, *Daily Times* Office.

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AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN.—Who has had eight years' experience in teaching in an Institute in this country, is desirous to be received as assistant in some Institute in New-York or Brooklyn, where he could teach the Italian or Latin language, or some other branch. Salary is not so much an object as a good opportunity of obtaining introduction into some respectable place. Address ACHILLE, No. 2,961 Post-Office, New-York.

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MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady who has received the best of musical education desires a few pupils to teach upon the piano. Terms $12 and $15 per quarter. Best of references given and required. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY.—Is desirous of obtaining a few scholars to instruct in the rudiments of an English education, either at her own home, or at the residences of her pupils. Apply at No. 85 Carmine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM.—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. [illegible], 4 West [illegible]-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st. (formerly E. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Is held at Lamartine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SABBATH EVENING. Good speakers are always in readiness to address the meeting. Hon. E. L. SNOW, Dr. MILLER, and others, will speak next SABBATH EVENING. We invite every man, woman and child to come. None are excluded. The cause of Temperance is the cause of man. T. W. CONWAY, Sec. Union Tem. Ass.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN'S Second Lecture in the Mississippi Valley, on *The Red Men and the War of Pontiac,* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE—Author of "Common Sense" and "Rights of Man," will be celebrated in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Tickets to be had at No. 73 White-st. Messrs. ROSE, WHITE AND THOMPSON, Committee.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most efficient remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st., New-York, Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.—Those who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body, [illegible] PALMENBERG, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of [illegible] Batteries and Improved Galvanic-Magnetic Machines, is fully prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their entire satisfaction in every respect, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his Improved Batteries, [illegible] durability and simplicity of construction [illegible] manufacturer of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended as the best. Thorough instruction given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders punctually executed.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BROADWAY FAILURE.

THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION

is one of those impulsive attributes which urges mankind onward, dizzily and often so rapidly to ruin as to fortune; hence the

EXTRAORDINARY MUTATIONS OF COMMERCE.

The favored circulating channel of yesterday is abandoned to-day, and in a week the seductive spirit is pointing to a new field for enterprise, where the poor man may realize all his dreams of wealth, and the rich man striving for more lose his all. On the one hand the ambitious artisan, whose once scanty portion barely supplied his family with life's requisites, becomes the wealthy prince; while on the other, the merchant, whose power and wealth has borne a lustre, like, is toppled from his high position, and necessitated, it may be, to ask assistance from his former dependents.

That the above quotation is no flame of Fancy's weaving, the last few years have furnished abundant proofs among this community; and hence are produced those circumstances which have terminated in the prostration of one of the

MOST FAVORED HALLS OF COMMERCE WITHIN THIS METROPOLIS WAS ADORNED.

CALAMITOUS EVENT.

FAILURE OF THE [illegible] FIRM OF E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Respectfully announce to the public of New-York and surrounding neighborhood, that they have become the purchasers, (for prompt cash, the only terms on which the estate could be relinquished by the assignees,) at an enormous discount from the cost price, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock of the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO., amounting in aggregate to over

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

The failure of the firm of LEADBEATER & CO. touches it [illegible] the greater portion of the most eminent Importers and Jobbers in this City, hence the character of their Goods becomes satisfactorily entitled to rank equal to any, while the happy judgment exercised by the late firm in its selection has transmitted the celebrity of the house to the most distant regions of the United States.

As [illegible] full consideration due to the importance of this valuable collection of property, the purchasers have determined (instead of removing it for disposal) to effect its total clearance on the premises lately occupied by the insolvent firm, with this view the whole stock has undergone examination, and is re-marked with red ink, in plain figures, AT PRICES WHICH, COMPARED WITH ITS INTRINSIC VALUE, will, it is believed,

STARTLE THE MOST INCREDULOUS!

With this explanation of their views in connection with this event, the purchasers respectfully refer you to the detailed manifest of the advantages the sale offers.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.'S STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 347 Broadway.

NOW ON SALE BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES, AT PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY, SCARCELY EVER HEARD OF.

SILKS.

A superabundance of beautiful Fancy Silks, suited for Promenade and Evening Dresses, &c.

Very rich all boiled Black Gros de Rhine and Lyons Black Silks.

A most elegant melange of very superb wide Broche and Damask Lyons Silks.

Rich Garment Satins and Moire Antiques.

Marcelines, Pout de Soies, &c. &c.

SHAWLS.

Very fine and splendid Broche and Long Square Shawls.

French Printed Cashmere and Barege Shawls.

Magnificent exposition Long Shawls, (copies of India.)

Long and Square Plaid and other Wool Shawls.

A large variety of Stella Broidered Shawls, &c., &c.

CLOAKS.

A beautiful variety of Velvet, Satin, Cloth, Silk and Moire Antique Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, Basques, Talmas, Silk and Moire Mantillas, &c., &c., of the several leading and beautiful styles for which this house has become justly celebrated.

DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Muslins de Laines, Bareges, Tissues, Organdies, [illegible] Alpacas, Paramattas, Printed Lawns, Tarlatans, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bombazines, French Merinos, Alpacas, and Paramattas, of the most approved makes; French and English Patent Crapes, Black De Laines, Bareges, &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the most celebrated manufactures; Silk and Lisle-thread Gloves, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French and Swiss Needlework, in Collars, Chemisettes, Wristlets, Sleeves, Pocket-handkerchiefs, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

All the celebrated makes of Linens for which this house has so long been noted, in Irish Linens, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling, Sheeting, &c.

Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Table Covers, &c.

In addition to the above, the stock comprises every other description of DRY GOODS usually to be found in a Broadway establishment.

N. B.—The immediate and absolute disposal of all this property is imperative—hence it is desirable for intending purchasers to make an early inspection.

The sale commenced on MONDAY, the 28th of January. Hours of sale from 10 to 4 o'clock.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LINEN GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,

Having purchased a large stock of LINEN GOODS saved from the late wrecks, are now offering them at GREAT BARGAINS,

Consisting of

LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCKABACK TOWELS,
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN DIAPER, &c.

HOTEL and HOUSEKEEPERS will find the greatest bargains ever offered in this City, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES IS CALLED TO THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, INDIA DIMITY, FLANNELS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DIAPERS, COTTON SHEETINGS, HUCKABACK TOWELINGS, BRILLIANTES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c. Including a large invoice of SHIRTING LINENS, Of a very superior make. Prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF DRY GOODS!!

J. THOMPSON,

No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real *bona fide* closing sale. The lease and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor, JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

TOILET QUILTS.

TWO THOUSAND QUILTS, SLIGHTLY SOILED, At $1 25 each, worth $3. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

NOTICE.—We would most particularly call attention to the sale of our entire stock of dry goods and carpetings, amounting to over $80,000, commencing Monday next, Jan. 28, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. The store is now closed to arrange and make preparation for the sale. For further particulars, see Sunday papers, and daily papers of Monday next. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth, are an excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and can be worn to advantage in sweeping, dusting, and care of coal fires. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, &c., in great variety, at E. BROWN'S, No. 665½ Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.

T. H. CHAMBERS,

385 BROADWAY. 385

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 349 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT.—In the already celebrated Pianos of T. GILBERT & CO., makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $250 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st. H. [illegible] MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. [illegible] Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial [illegible]

HALLETT [illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS.—Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway.

EVERY NIGHT this week, the grand romantic fairy extravaganza,

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,

in two acts, with beautiful scenery, transformations, &c., and all the original music.

Preceding the piece,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

In receiving for four admissions to their entertainments tickets in

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 539 BROADWAY, And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores—See bills. Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—Four pieces of great merit. Mr. BURTON in three comic parts. The last new piece of

THE BARBER'S PLOT.

The Barbers by Mr. Burton and Mr. Setchell.

The excellent piece by Mr. Coleman, of

BLUE DEVILS.

Megrim, the grumbling Englishman, Mr. Burton.

The Comedy of

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

With Mr. Setchell, Mr. Bradley, Miss E. Thorne, &c., and the capital farce of

THE NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.

Piccadilly, Mr. Burton, Miss Brewer, Mrs. Hughes.

On MONDAY Mr. Henry Perry, the best light Comedian on the American Stage, will appear as Gossamer in the Comedy of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, will be performed the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza, entitled

KING CHARMING.

Charming the First .... Mme. Ponisi

Henpeckt the Hundredth .... Mr. Whiting

To be followed with the Drama of the

SEA OF ICE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, the performance will commence with the Drama of

THE VIOLET.

Armand .... Mr. Chandler

Blanchette .... Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with the Mythological Burlesque of

MIDAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, 1856, will be presented the Drama of

PAULINE.

Count Horace de Beauvale .... Mr. Lester

Leon de Beauvale, Mr. Norton | Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey

After which, an excellent Comedy, entitled a

CURIOUS CASE.

To conclude with the charming Comedietta of

A PET OF THE PUBLIC.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, the beautiful Drama of the

WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

Connanchet...Mr. J. H. Allen | Skunk......Mr. G. L. Fox

To be followed by the Pantomime of

ASPHODEL, OR, THE MAGIC PEN.

Babilas...Mr. G. L. Fox | Babette......Miss Hathaway

To conclude with the Drama of

THE IDIOT OF THE MILL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Last time of a deeply exciting Drama, the TERROR OF THE RHINE, a production of the most fascinating character. SATURDAY, Jan. 26. EVENING at 7½, THE TERROR OF THE RHINE. Mr. C. W. Clarke in three characters. Mr. Hadaway as Garcons. AFTERNOON at 3, same as in the evening. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—FIRST EXHIBITION, MONDAY, Jan. 28. Doors to be opened at 7 P. M. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.

A magnificent series of PANORAMIC PICTURES, sketched and painted by Gideon R. Wier and Wm. Heine, assisted by J. Kyle and J. H. Dallas.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Tickets, 25 cents. Schools admitted at reduced price.

GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST PIANO-FORTE SOIREE IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist, will give his FIRST PIANO-FORTE SOIREE in the city of Brooklyn, at the Polytechnic Rooms, in Livingston-st., near Court, on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst.

For particulars see programmes at the Music Stores and daily papers of 28th and 29th inst.

Tickets for sale at the Music Stores in Brooklyn, and at Wm. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN A. KYLE'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, being the musical inauguration of this magnificent salle de concert. The programme, consisting of classical and popular morceaux, executed by artists of the highest vocal and instrumental talent, will be shortly announced. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. 519 Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK'S FOURTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give his FOURTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE, at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst.

For particulars see programme at the Music Stores and daily papers of the 30th and 31st inst.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest: An ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the assistance of Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND LOTS TO LET.—The superior 5-story house, No. 19 State-st., first one from Broadway, with the 3-story building in the rear, now used as a warehouse. The premises are in fine order and well arranged and located for a commission house, or other commercial purposes. Immediate possession can be had.

Also, the substantial new 5-story store, No. 111 Greenwich-st., 27 by 100 feet, now nearly ready for occupancy.

Also, the 3-story dwellings Nos. 112 and 116 Cedar-st.

Also, the lots Nos. 892 and 894 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., 47 by 137 feet, with use of alley in the rear. This very valuable property can be had for a term of 10 or 15 years. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story, basement brick house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth, window-shades, &c., from now till 1st of May. Rent $150. Reference required. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Next door to Stewart's, in Chambers-st.; a large basement, suitable for insurance or broker's offices. *Can be seen at any time.* For terms apply to GOULD & ELLIOTT, No. 196 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LEASE.—A first class store is about to be erected on the southeast corner of *Broadway and Grand-st.* Proposals for leasing the same will be received by R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—In Vesey-st., the two elegant marble-front stores, Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st., suitable for dry goods or other business; connected by arches; may be used as one store of 50 feet front, by 97 feet deep. To be finished for occupation by the 1st of March. Will be leased separately or together. Also, a large manufacturing premises, 50 by 100 feet, on 49th-st., near 3d-av., with steam engine, &c., &c. Rent, $775. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—The second and third floors of the Bank building, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., divided off into offices, and suitable for either business or an academy, primary school or daguerreotypist; also, a beautiful office in the basement, on 14th-st., and a large fine attic, suitable for a society or lodge. Will be rented low to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 88 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 112 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. [illegible] William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 2nd section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The double 4-story brick house and lot of ground, known as Nos. 184 and 186 [illegible]-st., south side, between Avenues A and B, and commencing 88 feet 6 inches east of Avenue B. The lot is 50 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 96 feet 10 inches in depth. The building is a first-class tenement house, finished in good style, with marble mantels and Croton water in each room, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story House and lot of ground, No. 486 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story brick house, *No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.* $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 360 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods, a three-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 369 Grand-st.

$45,000.—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Three on Greenwich-st., [illegible] by 56 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 58 feet; the whole plot of ground, 54 by 76 feet, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River Docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroad Depots. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $28,000. The first mortgage to Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent., payable in about one year; the second mortgage, of $14,000, payable on the day of sale.

N. B.—The proceeds of sale of said property, above the $28,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 5th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, if not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, call on DR. H. K. ROOT, No. 513 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Sixty miles north from New-York City, in Sullivan County, N. Y.—One great farm in a village, 200 acres, house, barn, wagon, and blacksmith shop, doing a good business; eight roads terminate by it; price $2,750, $500 cash; extra good mill power; location is healthy and pleasant; home market for all kinds of produce, at New-York prices; it is the best place in the County for a grist, lath and saw mill; good place for a country boarding house and store. Also, 14 farms, 50 to 440 acres, price $375 to $4,000; also, 50 to 300 acres very best land, at $2 75 to $6 per acre; the soil is as productive as any in this State; churches, schools, post-office, &c., convenient. Apply at Land-Office, No. 37 Fulton-st.; office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE.—Situated on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and near a depot; together with 80 acres, (some fine building sites,) 4 dwellings, blacksmith shop, barn, &c. The factory is four stories, stone, 50 by 30 feet, and in perfect order, as well as everything connected with it. The water covers 25 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—On 155th-st., corner of Kingsbridge road, Carmansville. It contains 11 rooms and has well and cistern water in the kitchen. Time from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, 25 minutes. Apply to JAMES GHIFFIN, No. 30 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Eligibly situated and conveniently arranged. Also, a very desirable villa site, 200x280 feet, with fine views, &c. Also, some other desirable property at Tarrytown. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 71 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

5,000 ACRES OF LAND.—Situated in Matagorda County, Texas, 40 miles from Matagorda, on the Caney River, for sale or exchange. This land is well watered and timbered, and exceedingly fertile. For full particulars, apply at No. 16 Wall-st., to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner for all the States.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 175 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house on 5th-av., near 21st-st., with brown stone front, 25 by 60, will be sold very low; also, one house on same street, 25 feet deep, at $18,000. One house on 15th-st., near Union Place, [illegible], four stories; the whole house, with six rooms in garret; finely finished; price $20,000; also, one house on 21st-st., at $16,000; one on 29th-st., at $15,000, and one on 31st-st., near 5th-av., at $12,000. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE.—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 12 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 140 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 83 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stone dwelling-house, 25x60, near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements, very desirable for a private residence or a physician. BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE.—Two English basement houses, 20 by 50 and 16.8 by 50; and several high-stoop first-class houses—all very desirable residences, on favorable terms. BENEDICT & COIT, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—By an unexceptionable tenant, a first-class, high stoop, 3-story house, with all the improvements, in a good location, from the 3d to the 6th-avs., not above 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,100. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,496 Post-Office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being absolutely free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very [illegible] in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GENESEE [illegible] PURE STONE GROUND FLOUR [illegible] Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 152 Duane-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now for sale, are first Mortgage Bonds, [illegible] per cent. Bonds, with coupons [illegible] payable in the City of New-York [illegible]

These roads are [illegible] associated under the name of the Clinton Line Railway, now in advanced process of construction, with uniform gauge to the Mississippi River. The distance, most direct, level and [illegible] railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite in the east line of Ohio, extending the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the richest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Illinois river, and of unsurpassed [illegible]. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live-stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties contemplating investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] MERWIN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Richard Krapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the [illegible] Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, [illegible] required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. [illegible] No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward. [illegible] TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. Drafts sent to any address in this or the old countries.

[illegible] R. R. CO., [illegible] New-York, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, [illegible] av., and [illegible]-st., from 12 o'clock M. to 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until after the Election. By order, F. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] Mortgage Bonds. CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] Mortgage Bonds. CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN. [illegible] Bonds. [illegible] LOUISIANA CITY [illegible] *For sale by* WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$10,000 WANTED.—[illegible] on real estate in [illegible]

$30,000 TO LOAN.—On Bond and Mortgage on City property; also, $5,000 in [illegible] City mortgages. Apply to BOSWELL & FRENCH, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

STOCKS.—[illegible] AND [illegible] bought and sold [illegible] by R. C. [illegible] No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] & Co.

GROCERS' BANK BILLS—Of Boston bought at 80 cents, by J. F. BELL & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, OFFICES No. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 55 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital [illegible], with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very first character. [illegible] RICHARD [illegible], President. W. P. [illegible], Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO. [illegible] CAPITAL $200,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. Office No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. [illegible] N. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary. Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., will be attended to.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL $500,000. ASSETS, $[illegible]. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of this State, and, as special security for its insured in New-York, has provided for an accruing Trust Fund in this city, [illegible] to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Agent and Attorney.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, doth depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1855. CHARLES F. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, so far as such requisitions are applicable to said Company: Now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of the City of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and [illegible] on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] until the 1st day of February. By order, [illegible], Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 1 Wall-st., and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, [illegible] and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. COWELL, Sec. [illegible], Pres.

REMOVAL.—THE PROPERTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed from their former office to No. [illegible] Wall-st., under the Manhattan Company. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. [illegible], 1856.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, [illegible] was violently assaulted and beaten on Saturday night the [illegible] last, at or about 12 o'clock, on the [illegible] and 8th-av., by some person or persons, of which injuries [illegible] died; and whereas the said Joseph [illegible] and the [illegible] have not yet been discovered: Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, &c., by virtue of authority vested in me, do offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who perpetrated the said murder, or five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the above named outrage. To be paid on the conviction of the offender or District-Attorney, that such conviction has been rendered by the person or persons claiming said rewards. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the final disposition of the case, will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will open on the 1st of February a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., in the building now running through, with entrance [illegible] Spruce-st. [illegible] the room, and he will always keep on hand a complete assortment of [illegible] and Western [illegible]. Having had many years' experience in the business of [illegible] he will be able to [illegible] in the sale of [illegible] W. C. McDONALD, [illegible]

NEW [illegible] Exhibition [illegible] FRANKS, [illegible] Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

MINING PAPERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. J. H. BRITTAIN, the senior partner of the firm of BRITTAIN, ATLEE & Co., of the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, can be consulted, as a specialist, on the diseases for which his Medicines are recommended, at the Tremont House, Room No. 16, Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Mr. B. is the only person who has ever made the Diseases of the Urinary Organs a specialty, and his Medicines are recommended by the Faculty as the most powerful and reliable remedies for the cure of these diseases. Mr. B. will be in attendance at the Tremont House for a few days only.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Italian Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Six Cents Reward.—Dr. OSGOOD'S Celebrated Italian Remedy for the Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now offered to the public at the Office, No. 1 Park-Place, Broadway, Room No. 1, Second Floor, from 10 to 2 and 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. O. is the only person who has ever made the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a specialty, and his Medicines are recommended by the Faculty as the most powerful and reliable remedies for the cure of these diseases. Dr. O. will be in attendance